

## Mr Haughey tries to coax Ulster 'loyalists'

Republic had no wish to take over Ireland, Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Minister, told the Dail in Dublin yesterday. Giving his first detailed public explanation of his role in the new policy for a United Ireland, Mr Haughey said that the Government had no wish to take over Ireland, but that it was prepared to consider any proposal for a united Ireland.

## Westminster initiative but dismissed

Mr Haughey was reporting to the Dail on his meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, which he was at pains to present as a resounding success. It amounted to his first detailed public explanation, since becoming leader in December, of how he viewed his role in achieving a united Ireland. Mr Haughey said that the Government had no wish to take over Ireland, but that it was prepared to consider any proposal for a united Ireland. He said that the Government had no wish to take over Ireland, but that it was prepared to consider any proposal for a united Ireland.



Mr Jordan: In a critical condition after operation.

## Civil rights leader shot outside hotel

From Michael Leptman  
New York, May 29  
Mr Vernon Jordan, president of the National Urban League and one of the most prominent black leaders in America, was shot early today. He was wounded in the back and pelvis as he stepped from a car outside a hotel in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was in critical condition in hospital today after a four-hour operation.

Although local officials said that there was no evidence that the shooting was racially motivated, there is a clear parallel with the murder in Tennessee in 1968 of the Reverend Martin Luther King, also a moderate black leader. Dr King was also shot at a hotel just after addressing a meeting on black rights and progress.

Mr Jordan, aged 44, became head of the Urban League in 1972, succeeding Mr Whitney Young, who had drowned in Africa. He has gained a reputation as a practical and realistic leader, concentrating on lobbying for legislation aimed at improving the position of blacks, rather than on organizing mass demonstrations.

Mr Jordan had been driven back to his motel by Miss Martha Coleman, a member of the Fort Wayne Urban League, just before 1 a.m. After he alighted from the car, Miss Coleman said, she heard a thud, "like a rock hitting the windshield" and turned to see Mr Jordan fall, shot in the back.

A guest at the motel said he heard Mr Jordan shouting: "Help me, somebody, help me" as he leaned on the back of the car. Police said later that the shot was fired by a sniper firing from a bank of grass near the motel. The motive could have been a possible domestic type.

## Almost all ministries in Kabul now have Soviet officials issuing the instructions Russians strengthen their control over Afghan regime

This second and final article on the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan describes how Moscow pulls the strings in Kabul. Increasingly the Russians are strengthening their control over most government departments as the local administration deteriorates. The article is based on information compiled by the United States Administration from American diplomatic and intelligence sources.

The Afghan regime is beset by fierce rivalry among its component factions, while Moscow has strengthened its control over most government departments. "The Afghan Government as such no longer operates at all," says one American Administration official. "The Soviets are in charge of virtually everything."

According to one United States Government analysis, Soviet officials occupy the senior official positions in every Afghan ministry except the Foreign Ministry where they hold the post of deputy director. Coordination among the various Afghan deputies is said to be poor because of the dominant roles played by their Soviet superiors and perhaps also because of Afghan fears that they might be attacked if they are physically too close to Soviet officials. "All decisions are Soviet and most Afghan civil servants simply sit at their desks and collect their pay cheques," the analysis comments.

The "most blatantly Soviet-dominated" of all the government departments is the Ministry of Information and Culture. Virtually all information releases are being produced by Soviet staff and Russians have been assigned as editors of Afghan newspapers.

Soon after the December revolution, Soviet advisers were assigned to the Afghan educational system and began preparing new textbooks. Since then several thousand students have gone to the Soviet Union and East European countries, and Russian is fast becoming the nation's second language. Moreover, training of military and police officials in the Soviet Union has continued unabated since the occupation and Moscow is "clearly developing a

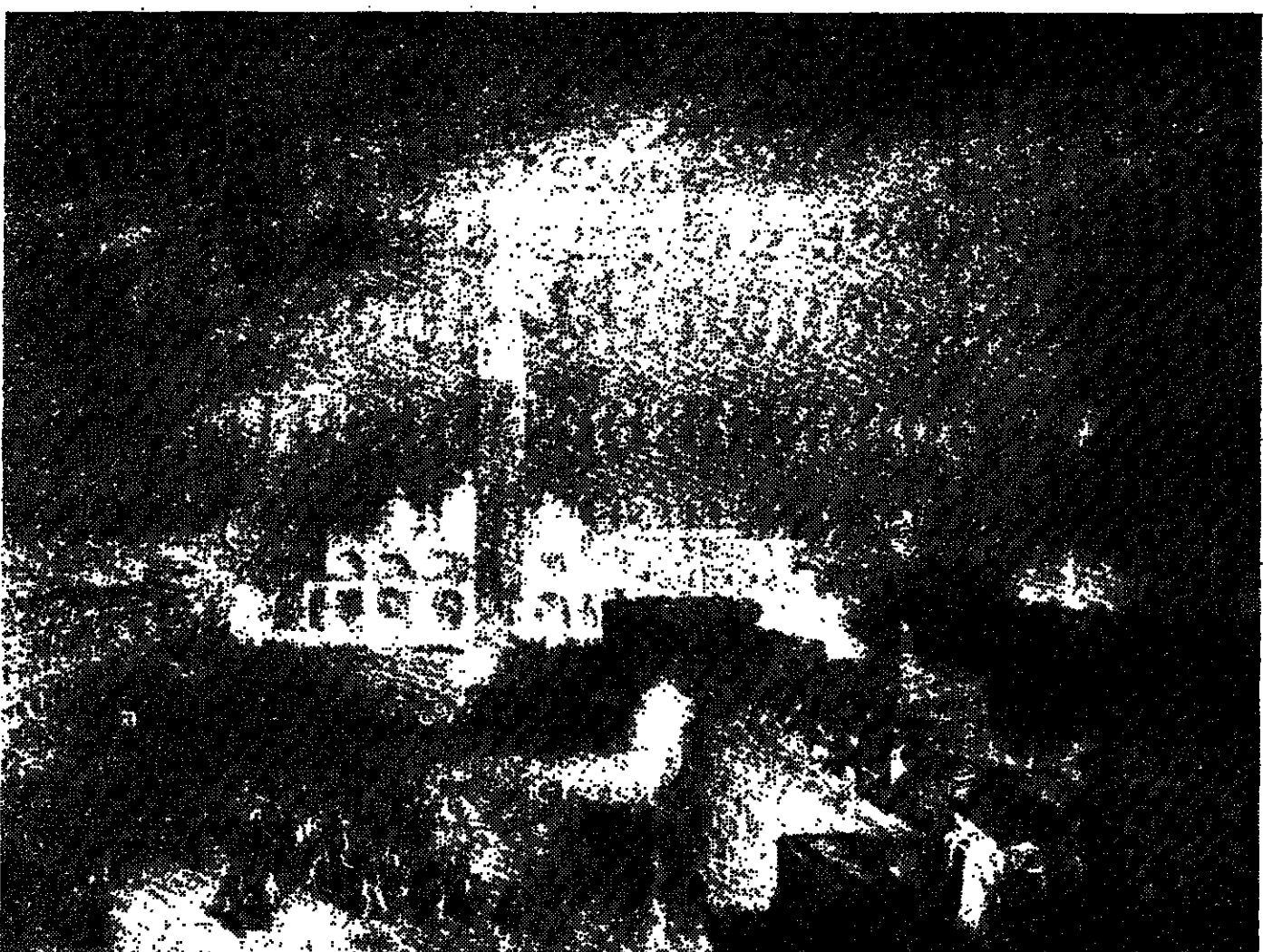
Continued on page 7, col 7

## All flights by domestic airline suspended

Delhi, May 29.—The Afghan Government has suspended domestic airline flights in the wake of mounting insurgency, Press Trust of India news agency reported today. The agency added that Soviet and Afghan government troops were in firm control of

all the main airports, including Kabul, Bagram and Shidan.

The suspension of flights was ordered although ambushes have resulted in a sharp decline in road traffic. The agency said "extraordinary" troop and aircraft movements had been observed at Kabul, with an increasing use of giant Ilyushin 76 and Antonov 22 transport aircraft capable of lifting huge loads. MiG fighter aircraft had also been seen.—Agence France-Press.



## East meets West to seek church reunion

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, May 29

A theological dialogue to end the division between the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches was formally dedicated today in an Orthodox service on Patmos, the Dodecanese island where St John the Divine received his revelation.

The religious service, attended by the prominent prelates and theologians of the two churches who will sit on the mixed commission of the dialogue, was celebrated in the church of the hilltop monastery of Patmos, dedicated to St John nine centuries ago and strongly fortified against Saracen raids.

It was conducted by Metropolitan Meliton of Chalcidion, who was there as the special envoy of the Ecumenical Patriarch Demetrios I, the host of the meeting, as the island comes under his spiritual suzerainty.

In his inaugural address he emphasized that the ultimate aim of the dialogue was to bring about total Christian unity and even convey a message of unity to non-Christians. The purpose of the dialogue, according to Metropolitan Meliton, was not a limited Christian unity of Roman Catholics and Orthodox. "It must be a 'testimony of Jesus' within and without Christendom, to all nations, to the whole world, to the whole creation," he said.

The dialogue was not only the will of the Lord and the need of the Church, but also the requirement of the present times and the expectation of Christians and non-Christians, the bishop added.

In his reply, Cardinal Johannes Willebrands, president of the Vatican's Secretariat for Christian Unity, emphasized that the diversity which existed among local churches, was a gift of God and should be preserved even in unity.

It was a significant statement for some of the most conservative Orthodox churches, which fear that the price of an east-west reunion would be the elimination of the individuality of the Orthodox churches.

The cardinal said the rupture of the churches, more than 900 years ago, had come about as a result of "sins and errors".

Continued on page 7, col 2

## Sanctions orders could ease trade with Iran

By Fred Emery  
Political Editor

In a further surprise weakening in the Government's handling of sanctions against Iran, the order allows existing contracts to be "modified, amplified and extended" after today; and, it will also allow a Department of Trade note to British exporters making explicit "new contracts for sale or supply made in continuation of an established course of business dealing between the same parties, relating to goods of the same or similar class, and which existed immediately before the date".

That is clear from the two Orders in Council implementing the sanctions which came into effect at midnight last night after being laid before Parliament.

Officials last night admitted that Britain's trade with Iran could actually increase, in spite of the sanctions last month it leapt to \$36.2m worth, after erratic ups and downs in the past few months. They reckoned, however, that the sanctions ought at least to check the growth.

The reason for the sanctions being weaker than intended, or provided for in the recently passed Iran Temporary Powers Act, is, according to officials, that Britain did not intend to go further than its EEC partners. The Act had specifically provided powers to ban service contracts but once it was discovered that Britain's EEC partners had no intention of including Britain too, decided to drop them.

The recent furor in the Commons had concerned the Government's abortive attempt to backdate the sanctions. As a result, existing contracts, such as Talbot's £150m car kits deal, were safeguarded. However, no

minister suggested that a loophole would be left open where by future contracts could also escape sanctions.

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## York chase ends in Gallagher arrest

From Our Correspondent  
York

Henry Gallagher, the fugitive prisoner, was recaptured yesterday after a vicar's wife at St Chad's, York, alerted the police when he came to her door at 9.35 a.m.

When police spoke to him he jumped on to the back of a moving lorry for a few hundred yards, then ran across a railway line. Other police cornered him in a back garden.

Sergeant Arthur Sowden he told him: "OK, you've got me," when he was arrested. He was "quiet and peaceful after that," the sergeant said.

At a press conference later Supt Harold Poller said that Mr Gallagher had not committed any offences in York and was being taken to Kent.

Mrs Dorothy Hall, who answered a knock at the door of St Chad's vicarage soon after breakfast, said: "He asked 'Can I wash my husbands car?' but I told him my husband always cleans his own car and that he was out in it. I closed the door and watched him run all away towards York Racecourse."

He spoke with a Scottish accent, was wearing dark blue jeans, a white sweater and white plimsolls, "but what really gave him away was his shaven head".

After about 10 minutes she telephoned the police and other vicarages, including the Roman Catholic presbytery of the English Martyrs' Church in Dalton Terrace about three-quarters of a mile away.

The priest in charge, Fr Hugh Curristan, said: "Tramps come here every day for food and clothing but he was not one of our regulars. All the regulars come to the back door, but he rang the front doorbell so we did not open it."

Just as we were about to telephone the police, we saw a police car on the road outside and the man panicked. He walked away and the police followed him."

He ran across the main York to Edinburgh line, south of York Station, and more police were brought into the area. Eventually Mr Gallagher was arrested in the garden of a widow, Mrs Anne Glesher, aged 55, in Barbara Grove.

She said: "I saw this deathly white man, who looked terrified as three policemen closed in on him. He struggled but within seconds the police overpowered him."

Mr Gallagher failed to return to Maidstone prison after weekend leave just over two weeks ago.

He is wanted for questioning in connection with the murder of Fr Edward Hull, aged 87, a Benedictine monk, who was found battered to death at his home in Ramsgate last Friday. The monk's housekeeper, Miss Maude Lelan, aged 73, died two days later.

## Turner's 'Juliet and her nurse', which was sold by Sotheby's in New York

yesterday for \$6.4m (£2,729,000), a record for a single painting. It measures 3ft by 4ft and was first exhibited at the Royal Academy exhibition in 1836.

Although the painting was bought anonymously, the buyer is believed to be a woman, a private collector from Argentina. A newcomer to the market, she is said to have arrived in New York with \$60m to spend on art and has already secured works by Gauguin and Van Gogh. Details, page 8.

When you're 75 and you've lost your family, your future can look bleak and lonely. This is where Abbeyfield can help.

Abbeyfield is a registered charity, run almost entirely by voluntary workers, which cares for the elderly in a uniquely imaginative way. We buy family houses and convert them to provide accommodation for seven or eight elderly men and women.

The residents of our houses have their own rooms with their own furniture, where they can go for privacy. Yet they live among friends in a cheerful community, looked after by a full-time housekeeper.

Mary have found happiness and security in old age with Abbeyfield. But each of our 750 houses has a waiting list. We need your help urgently to buy and equip more houses. Please, won't you send a donation today?

£2 can buy a bedside alarm buzzer, £10 helps towards special handrails on the stairs, £25 can help us install fire precautions, and £100 is a significant contribution towards the purchase of a new house.

Make out your cheque/postal order for however much you can spare and send it to Abbeyfield National Headquarters, Room 5A, 35B High Street, Potters Bar, Herts.

If you would like to know more about legacies and making your donation go further with a covenant, please write enclosing an S.A.E.

Thank you.

Abbeyfield

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## More cash, hatcher ie nurses

nurses have been told that the Government is more than the 14 per cent offered. The nurses are treatment with doctors, Williams, leader of the saw the Prime Minister, ally of industrial action ever before. Individual e to decide what action

nel planners  
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Page 2

## Laggers in threat to widen Grain strike

The executive of the General and Municipal Workers' Union will be urged tonight to call an indefinite strike of about 500 power station laggers if TUC talks fail to settle the Isle of Grain dispute within two weeks. A call for an immediate strike was deferred. Page 2

Playboy charity aid  
Mr Victor Lowmes, chairman and managing director of the Playboy Club in London, bought nearly 500 of the 1,370 pictures within an hour of the Royal Academy summer exhibition's private view opening yesterday. He spent an estimated £100,000 to help a society for handicapped children. Page 4

Mr Carter in trouble  
President Carter has managed to annoy the Democratic leaders of both Houses of Congress by backing liberal members who oppose congressional amendments to next year's Budget. Page 8

As you were—in khaki  
After extensive trials and an opinion poll by the Army Board, Britain's soldiers have rejected proposed new bottle green uniforms in favour of traditional khaki. Page 2

## Appeal to City for £500m arts fund

Banks and other City institutions are being asked by Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Minister for the Arts, to contribute large amounts of money towards a £500m trust fund for the arts. The clearing banks, which made heavy "windfall" profits last year and could be expected to provide the bulk of the contribution from private business, are showing little enthusiasm. Page 17

Olympics dispute: Lord Killanin argues that sport should not be used for political purposes when "more appropriate" alternatives exist. Page 4

Bigger airport: Plans to build a new terminal at Elmdon, Birmingham, have been approved by the Secretary of State for the Environment. Page 4

Fishing protest: Britain's fishermen are to stage protests about lack of government action to restrict cheap imports. Page 6

Cape Town: South African police condemned for shooting children. Page 7

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 26-28; Appointments, 12, 25, 26; Car buyers' guide, 26

Leader page, 15  
Letters: On inflation from Mr R. C. Wilson, and others; secondary union activity, from the Director General of the Institute of Directors; parole for prisoners, from Lord Longford

Leading articles: Greece and Nato: Isle of Grain; Mr Richardson and parole  
Features, pages 12, 14  
Geoffrey Smith on tomorrow's special Labour Party conference; Philip Howard on a century of women doctors; Robert Fisk looks at the hard times the United Nations forces are having in Lebanon

Sport, pages 10, 11  
Cricket: West Indies beat England by 24 runs in a Test match; Rugby Union: Cheering news for Lions over Cotton; Tennis: Twelve players fined in French championships

Arts, page 13  
David Robinson reviews James Caan's debut as a director, *Hide in Plain Sight*, and other new films in London; John Russell Taylor on the Royal Academy Summer Show; Michael Leppman on Kate Simon's book *Fifth Avenue*; John Green-hugh interviews Sir Kirill Kondrashin

Obituary, page 16  
Mr John Haslegrave, Sir Charles Clee Business News, pages 17-24  
Stock Markets: Equities rallied after favourable profits from Courtrooms and Bochsams. City saw further profit taking. The FT Index rose 1.2 to 417.8  
Financial Editor: Beecham comes back on course: UBM lessons learnt

Home News, 2, 4, 6  
European News, 7  
Overseas News, 7-9  
Appointments, 16, 18  
Diary, 14  
Arts, 13  
Books, 13

Business, 17-24  
Court, 16  
Crossword, 28  
Diary, 14  
Sale Room, 16  
Engagements, 16  
Features, 12, 14

Letters, 15, 20  
TV & Radio, 27  
Theatre, etc, 12, 27  
25 Years Ago, 16  
Universities, 16  
Weather, 16  
Wills, 16

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هكذا من الأصل



Have you noticed how luxury, like beauty, is often only skin deep?

If you're easily seduced by thick carpets and comfy seats, there are any number of 'luxury' cars to choose from.

If, however, you believe there's more to luxury than meets the eye (or for that matter, the posterior), the list of candidates rapidly shrinks.

Two cars that bear closer scrutiny are the Vauxhall Royale Saloon and Royale Coupé. Their distinctive looks owe as much to the science of the wind tunnel as to the art of the designer.

Both cut through the air with the minimum of turbulence and, as a result, with minimal wind noise.

A tapered, sloping bonnet and, below the bumper, an air dam reduce aerodynamic lift at speed and underline

the cars' remarkable stability and impressive roadholding.

Even the door mirrors are specially contoured to deflect spray and dirt away from the side windows.

Road noise, too, is suppressed not just by layers of insulation, but by the suspension itself.

Springs and shock absorbers, for example, have been

mounted closer to the wheels than is customary.

They react faster and more effectively to the smallest movement and successfully iron out those irritating small bumps that can be so intrusive.

While the bodywork itself has a natural resonance too high to be excited by road vibrations.

The engine, a silky 2.8 litre 140 bhp six-cylinder unit, is additionally steadied by two diagonally positioned hydraulic dampers for further smoothness.

And automatic transmission is, of course, standard on both cars (with manual available at no additional cost).

Inside, the Royale is one of the few cars that allows the driver to achieve not just a good driving position, but the ideal one.

You can adjust the driver's seat for height, as well as for reach and rake and the steering wheel is tiltable.

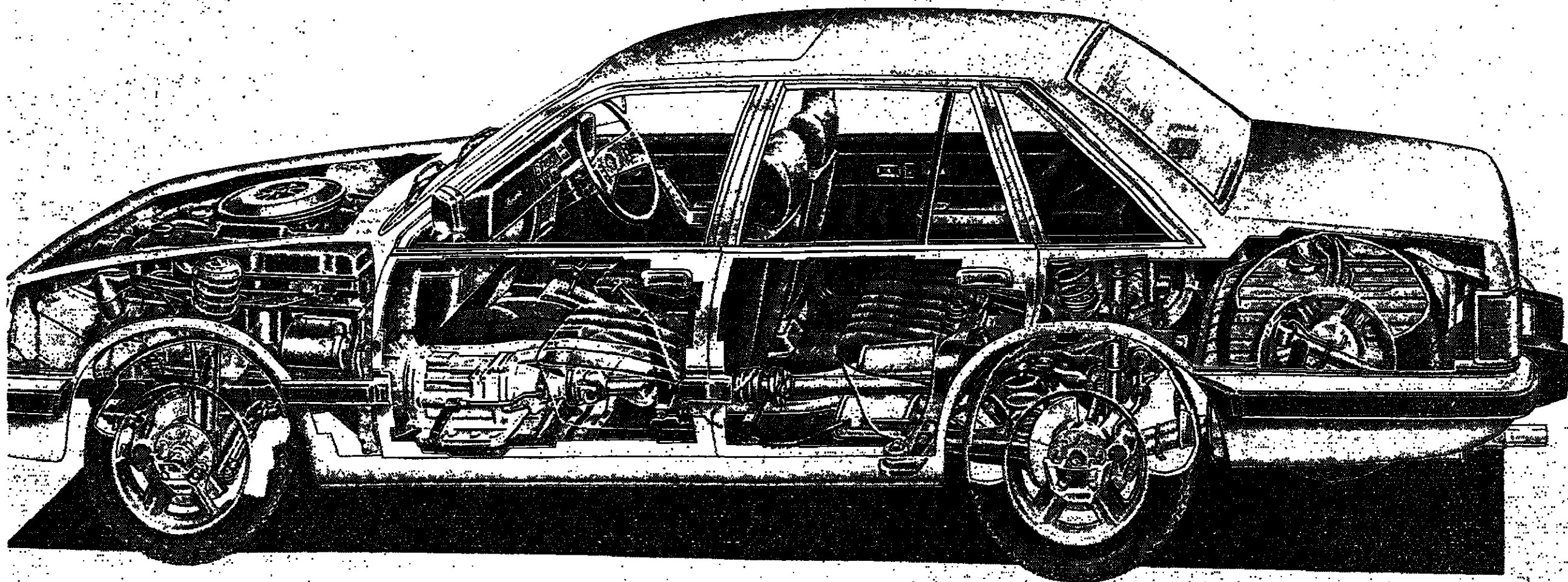
As you'd also expect, the steering is powered.

Examine a Royale at your nearest Vauxhall dealer, and don't simply be seduced by the lavish specification.

You'll find it's one of the few cars where luxury is more than just a question of appearances.

## Luxury is built in, not bolted on.

AIR CONDITIONING IS THE ONLY OPTIONAL EXTRA AT £225. SALOON £10,100, COUPÉ £10,547. PRICES, CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS, INCLUDE CAR TAX AND VAT. DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA.



VAUXHALL   
ROYALE



## HOME NEWS

## New terminal at Midlands airport to serve 2.7 million is approved

By Arthur Osman and Sara Bonner

Plans to build a new terminal at Birmingham airport, designed to meet 1990 traffic forecasts of 2,700,000 passengers, were approved yesterday by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment.

He has in the main approved the recommendations of Mr Eric Heijne, the inspector who held a public inquiry into West Midlands County Council's proposals last October.

The proposed development at the airport at Edmonstone includes access roads and ancillary facilities and a rapid transit passenger link between the terminal, Birmingham International railway station and the National Exhibition Centre.

The Department of the Environment said Mr Heseltine recognized that the main causes of opposition to the new proposals were the airport's location and noise, and agreed with the inspector's description of the location as an "accident of history".

But he had also considered the need for better facilities for both passengers and operators, not only to meet increased

demand but also to improve working conditions and safety. The inspector said of the terminal: "It is fast approaching total congestion and the figures produced at the inquiry confirm this".

Mr Heseltine agreed with that view, and also accepted the need to provide better road and rail access to the airport. He had considered the environmental disadvantages of the development, but accepted that if Birmingham airport was to play an adequate role in the West Midlands' future it must have modern facilities.

He also accepted the county council's assessment of the airport's needs for the next decade and their intention to reduce the impact of the development on all who lived and worked nearby, and imposed various conditions to reduce the effect of noise on residents.

Those include banning aircraft engines being run on the parallel taxiway and the hold point between 11 pm and 7 am except in emergencies, details of noise barriers to be approved before the parallel taxiway is built and construction noise to be cut to a minimum.

The airport authority has been asked to introduce its restrictions on night flying before the new terminal comes into use.

The new terminal building, designed to meet 1990 traffic forecasts of 2,700,000 compared with 1,300,000 in 1978, will be about 600 metres north-west of Birmingham International station.

New access roads will be linked with the Clock Lane interchange and with Birmingham International. There will be a link between the new terminal and the station and a bridge to support Bickenhill Lane. A new access road will link the old and new terminals.

Mr Terence Gidding, chief executive of the National Exhibition Centre at Bickenhill, said the approved development at Edmonstone airport meant facilities would be brought to the highest standard in four years' time. It will also put us on a par with the rest of Europe as an exhibition centre.

But an organization which represents 25 parish councils and residents' groups near the airport described the decision as "a disaster for thousands of people".

## Forest fire damage is estimated at £1m

By Craig Seton

Wildlife and conservation organizations are still counting the cost of fires that swept through thousands of acres of forests and moorlands earlier this month, in some cases destroying for many years the natural habitat of birds and animals.

The Forestry Commission estimates that the 3,200 acres of forest it lost will cost £1m to replace. In addition, 1,000 acres of private woodland were razed. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is still gathering reports from across the country, but is particularly concerned that the fires happened in the nesting season and probably destroyed the eggs or young of thousands of birds.

Martins and short-eared owls, which both nest on the ground in moorland areas, are thought to have been badly affected.

The Nature Conservancy said there had been losses of leopards, young rabbits and fawns in a fire that destroyed 400 acres of moorland at Holt Heath, Dorset. An unknown number of smooth snakes and sand lizards, both on the endangered species list, had also been killed.

The conservancy was concerned about the effect of the fires on the Dartford Warbler, which was still considered rare and was severely reduced in number by fires during the summer of 1976.

The Forestry Commission said that a "tremendous number" of game birds, particularly grouse, had been lost with their young in moorland fires.

The game conservancy said that a 500-acre grouse moor in Northern Ireland had been destroyed and it expected further reports of damage in other parts of the United Kingdom early next month. The grouse shooting season is not, however, expected to be seriously affected.

The two weeks' ban on free access to public parts of the Peak District National Park because of fire risk ended at mid-night.



The Prince of Wales, president of the Wildfowl Trust, inspecting an Hawaiian goose during a visit yesterday to the trust's reserve at Arundel, West Sussex. Earlier he chaired the trust's annual meeting.

## Killanin p. against political pressures

From John Hennessy Dublin

Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, argued yesterday that sport should not be for political purposes there were other, more prize methods.

He said that the easiest cheapest way to bring a team to bear was to call on men to make the sacrifice and I am speaking per that governments were to trade or imposing sanctions and using and diplomatic methods could possibly have a force majeure case which have made us look as again.

"I wish to altera protest, on behalf of letters, and this does not affect the Olympic Games sport, the fact that they should not be to make the sacrifices other people were able to make a normal relationship. This is the key, to my mind, what has arisen."

He was prepared to accept that some might be of the boycott. It had added thrust to the politics out of the and inhibiting their chauvinistic purposes. He felt, it would be in accepted that national not be flaunted as in the

A change of rule made for the first time countries taking part in to use not their own anthem and flag, but a from the Olympic hymn the Olympic flag.

Olympic events were individuals not countries in team sports, and Lord Killanin decided, not for time, the publication of tables. They were in and had no part in Olympic cords.

The boycott had been effective than he had. At one time he had been for only 50 countries. Now 85 had and it was still possible further additions, in the last entry date passed.

But the boycott had unfortunate divisions, from 'political' differences some countries govern and national Olympic teams (NOCs) were in disagreement: in other schism existed between and the athletes.

There was no common any country or individual compete in any games, there were some athletes wanted to compete but not so because the had declined.

"It is no secret that I had requests from others, Americans, and others who wish to Moscow in defiance of NOCs". Lord Killanin had sympathy for them. was a delicate matter re deep study, because he wish to see the authority NOC undermined.

Lord Killanin did not comparison with the games of 1936 was experience was anything by. Hitler did not act propaganda triumph. opened his own eyes full iniquities of the Nazi and convinced him with duty lay when the war

He said he had taken Mr Brezhnev in Moscow in the Russian of 1979 claiming that the of the games to Moscow acknowledgement of the priority of Russia's foreign

The Russian president asked what was wrong with Lord Killanin had everything, emphasizing a decision had been purely sporting ground. Brezhnev, apparently, nothing further to say.

Lord Killanin thought was a case for a general rule whereby reporters from competitors could be given action. "But I issue a that the Olympic Games sporting journalists, fashion writers or political reporters", he said.

"The whole basis of the Lions tour is to give to the belief that South is moving away from them". Mr Stephenson "But the killing of the cl proves they have no of ending apartheid."

Mr Carlisle retorted the reason the Lions are in

## Robertson's golly hits sticky patch

By Lucy Hodges

Gollywogs may be an innocent pleasure to many children, and to adults who eat Robertson's jam, but the use of the symbol is increasingly causing outrage among black people.

A group of them have written to Robertson's, whose jam goes by appointment to Her Majesty the Queen, to protest at the massive advertising campaign launched this year under the slogan, "Fifty golden years of Robertson's golly".

The little paper gollies that come with every jar of Robertson's strawberry, blackcurrant, raspberry and apricot jam can be exchanged for such goodies as a "ladies' scenic suntop" or camping equipment for scouts.

Gollies, as they are known by Robertson's (the "wog" has been dropped), will be appearing on a whole range of pro-

ducts to be marketed with Robertson's jam, marmalade and lemon curd. There will be gollies on table mats, badges, pens, bags, pendants, aprons, oven mitts, egg cups, spoons, and even thermometers.

Mr Basil Manning, a community worker at the North Lewisham Project and a member of the National Committee on Racism in Children's Books, which is protesting, said he thought the Robertson's campaign was despicable.

"It is perpetuating an image, a caricature of black people which is counterproductive and distasteful considering the multiracial nature of our society."

Mr Manning successfully protested to Boots the Chemists about its sale of sponge gollywogs last Christmas. He wrote a letter in the

form of a parable to the managing director of Boots which described a society in which children were given gollywogs for Christmas and 20 years later were marching through the streets of London yelling "wogs out".

Boots replied saying it would not be ordering any further supplies of such sponges. In the letter to Robertson's, Dorothy Kuya, the author, asks the company to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary by organizing a competition for a new symbol to reflect a multiracial Britain or by devising a new one.

If Robertson's refuses to modify its campaign, the committee will consider calling for a boycott of all Robertson's food and issuing counter-gollywog badges.

The move has provided Mr Rawlings with plenty of space to stretch his legs. Excellent link roads. And the centre of London is close to hand.

Of course, not only have we British acquired a taste for Mr Rawlings waters and White's lemonade. Discerning palates in far off lands are just as choosy. From London you can truck, rail, ship or fly your product to anywhere in the world. Much to the satisfaction of these people. While both the UK and EEC markets are on your very doorstep.

R. White isn't the only company who thinks it makes sound financial sense to operate from Docklands. You'll find blue chip names like Unilever, Ford, Tate & Lyle and Crosse & Blackwell here too.

Over the next three years more than £200m will be spent on improving transport systems and building new housing and factories.

If there's a bottleneck in your operation, well, Mr. Rawlings has found the answer. Write to The Docklands Development Organisation, Blackfriars House, 19 New Bridge Street, London EC4V 6DB for full details.

Mr. Rawlings determined that his refreshing, sparkling waters should reach his customers promptly.

What a shame it would be if they were kept waiting.

To avoid such disappointment, R. White & Company, purveyors of Rawlings sparkling waters built a new plant and offices at the London Industrial Park in Docklands.

The move has provided Mr Rawlings with plenty of space to stretch his legs. Excellent link roads. And the centre of London is close to hand.

Of course, not only have we British acquired a taste for Mr Rawlings waters and White's lemonade. Discerning palates in far off lands are just as choosy. From London you can truck, rail, ship or fly your product to anywhere in the world. Much to the satisfaction of these people. While both the UK and EEC markets are on your very doorstep.

Over 250m people. R. White isn't the only company who thinks it makes sound financial sense to operate from Docklands. You'll find blue chip names like Unilever, Ford, Tate & Lyle and Crosse & Blackwell here too.

Over the next three years more than £200m will be spent on improving transport systems and building new housing and factories. If there's a bottleneck in your operation, well, Mr. Rawlings has found the answer. Write to The Docklands Development Organisation, Blackfriars House, 19 New Bridge Street, London EC4V 6DB for full details.

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WE'LL HELP YOU MAKE MORE OF YOUR CAPITAL

## Playboy chief's art boost for charity

By Frances Gibb

Within an hour of the Royal Academy's summer exhibition opening for the private view yesterday, Mr Victor Lowmes, chairman and managing director of the Playboy Club in London, bought nearly 500 of the 1,370 pictures on show.

Mr Lowmes spent an estimated £100,000 to help KIDS, a national society for handicapped children, which had appealed to him for help in raising the £50,000 it needs to set up a second centre for handicapped children.

The society hopes to resell the pictures later at a higher price. Mr Lowmes will recoup his capital outlay and KIDS will reap the profit.

"I have always thought the pictures at the academy summer exhibition were underpriced," Mr Lowmes said yesterday. "So when the society asked for help, I thought, 'Why

not go along and buy up a whole lot, which they can resell'."

Mr Lowmes, who has bought pictures for himself at previous summer exhibitions, said that the Playboy Club had become a corporate sponsor of the academy, which is in some financial difficulties. That means that for £500 a year his company receives various concessions such as tickets to previews.

Mr John Mulcahy, director of KIDS, said yesterday that the money would enable the purchase and renovation of a building in Kensington to be completed. The society runs a centre in Camden, north London. "We are thrilled and delighted by what Mr Lowmes has done," he said.

The exhibition, the 212th, opens to the public tomorrow and the works on display, selected from more than 12,000, cover a wider range than previously.

## Minister orders inspection of Reliants after TV report

By Our Motoring Correspondent

Mr Norman Fowler, the Minister of Transport, has ordered an inspection of 500 Reliant Robin cars by his vehicle examiners after complaints that work carried out to rectify a steering fault had resulted in the chafing of brake or fuel pipes.

The minister announced his decision last night on the BBC television programme *That's Life*. The programme, which is introduced by Miss Esther Rantzen, has alleged that in 35 cases work ordered by Reliant under a recall campaign has not been done properly.

Mr Fowler said he would publish the results of the inspection in the next few days. He also invited car owners to write to him about any safety defect on which they had failed to get satisfaction from either a manufacturer or dealer.

Reliant has had three recall campaigns on the Robin's steering mechanism since 1974. The latest, mounted last year, was for the fitting of a bolt-on clamp and stay for the steering bracket.

Reliant said last night that it had taken every possible step to ensure that the work was done properly, and in the light of the complaints had issued fresh instructions to all dealers. However, it knew of no cases where pipes had been chafed.

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## MP says call to stop Lions Africa tour is disgrace

By a Staff Reporter

A call for the British Lions' rugby tour of South Africa to be cancelled because of the shooting by the police of two demonstrators near Cape Town has aroused the wrath of Mr John Carlisle, Conservative MP for Luton, West.

He said yesterday that the demand by Mr Paul Stephenson, a member of the Sports Council and of the Commission for Racial Equality, to cut short the tour was disgraceful and quite unwarranted. The British Lions should have complete support while they are there.

Mr Carlisle is to raise the issue of sport in South Africa in a Commons debate on Wednesday.

Mr Stephenson sent a telegram on Wednesday to the

Prime Minister urging him to demand that the Rugby Union cancels immediately the present Lions tour in Africa in respect of the of coloured school children testing against apartheid.

He sent the same message to Mr Michael Stead, chairman of the Four Tour Committees, who Cape Town before the first match against the boks.

"The whole basis of the Lions tour is to give to the belief that South is moving away from them," Mr Stephenson "But the killing of the cl proves they have no of ending apartheid."

Mr Carlisle retorted the reason the Lions are in

lecturer and convenor of the Scottish Council for Equality, and Mrs Ge Paul, a West Indian, teacher in a Leeds school member of the city's community council.

Mr Dilbag Singh, Va agreed to serve as a member of the commission another two years.

## National Trust restores historic garden

By John Young

The National Trust yesterday celebrated the near completion of one of its most noteworthy achievements: the rescue and restoration of the great garden of Claremont, near Esher, Surrey.

The 50-acre garden, once described as the noblest in Europe, was first laid out by Vanbrugh and Bridgeman between 1715 and 1726.

It was successively owned by the first Duke of Newcastle, who was twice Prime Minister, by Clive of India, and by the Royal Family.

Later it fell into neglect. The estate was sold in 1922, the house became a girls' school. The Trust acquired it in 1949, but it was not until 1975 that finance became available.

Mr Fowler said he would publish the results of the inspection in the next few days. He also invited car owners to write to him about any safety defect on which they had failed to get satisfaction from either a manufacturer or dealer.

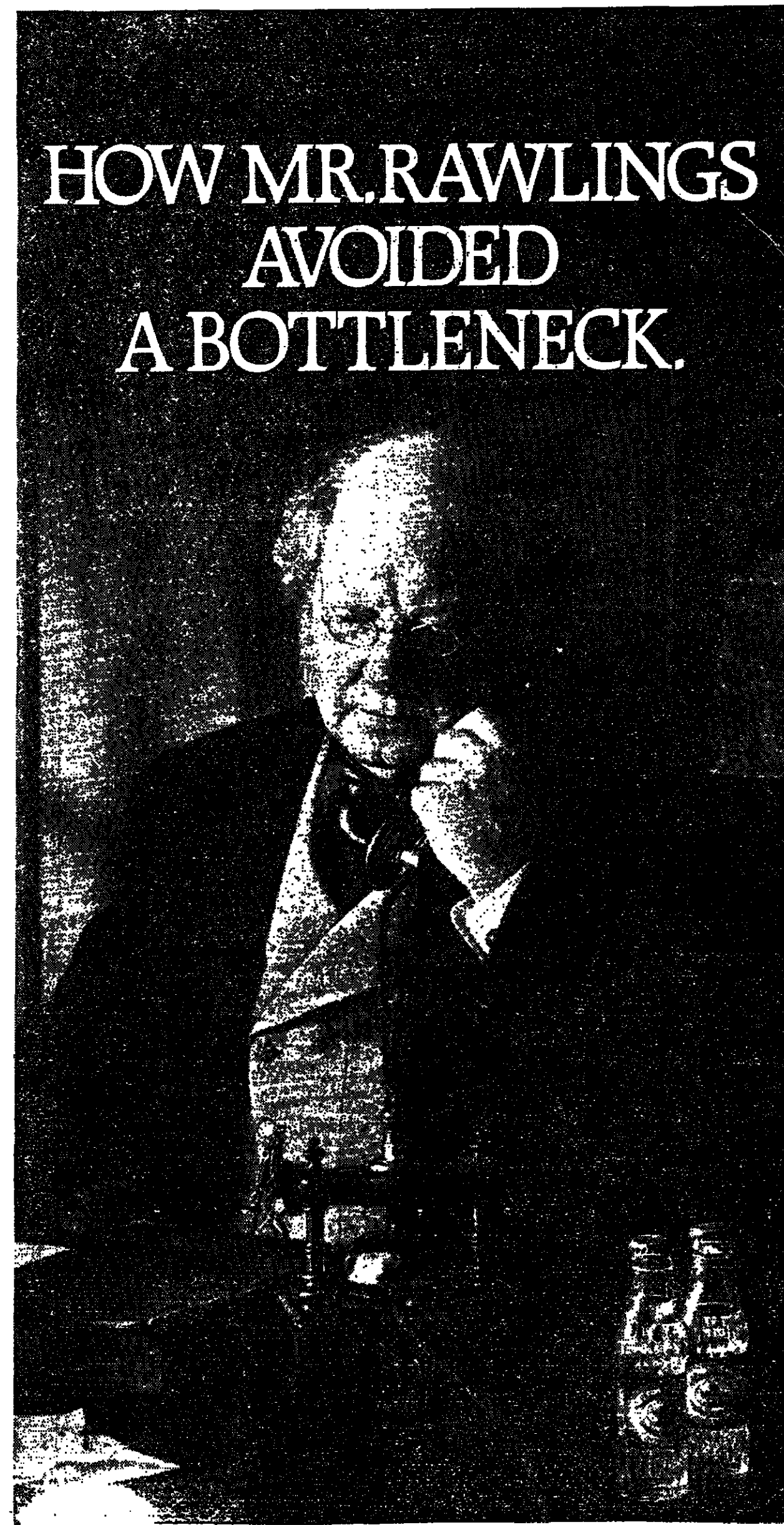
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# HOW MR. RAWLINGS AVOIDED A BOTTLENECK.



**Vanguard -  
Low Tar  
with Middle Tar  
Taste.**

**A claim  
no other cigarette  
makes!**

Vanguard is unique. The first low tar cigarette that claims to match middle tar taste. And in an extensive research survey, 7 out of 10 middle tar smokers replied agreed.

**IT'S THE  
TIME TO SWITCH!**



SPECIAL  
INTRODUCTORY PRICE

**70P**

Price recommended for packs marked 'Special Price'.

**GREAT  
PACK OFFER**

Inserts from 10 packs with red  
tear tape needed.  
Stocks limited — last date for  
redemption 31.10.80. Open only  
to smokers aged 18 years or  
over resident in the UK.

The tar yield of this brand is designed to be **LOW TAR** Manufacturer's estimate, January 1980, of group as defined in H.M. Government Tables.

**H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING:  
CIGARETTES CAN SERIOUSLY DAMAGE YOUR HEALTH**



## Scientology plea to Europe over ban

## Welfare groups split on use of battery cages

## Treatment to make nuclear waste safer being studied

**VALUABLE**

**Bernard Bresslaw, who plays Dogberry, inspecting the gentlemen of the watch yesterday at a rehearsal of "Much Ado about Nothing," opening in Regent's Park, London, on Monday.**

## Hereditary peers' role defended

## Groups split on cages

## make nuclear ing studied

The economic and technical feasibility of separation as a commercial operation in the reprocessing of nuclear fuel is among subjects for review next week by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

According to the theoretical studies of the protection board, the extraction of neptunium and americium could considerably reduce the hazards of disposal at sea. The advantages gained by the process are fewer for disposal in underground caverns.

## Oil firms said to be stopping cuts by private garages Petrol men claim price 'pressure'

The oil companies maintain, however, that although they give subsidies or "support" to their garages in competitive areas, they have been instrumental in keeping prices low. That is denied by Mr Brian Tew, who owns two garages in Cheltenham. He said he reduced prices at his station, near a Shell-owned garage, and was approached last week by a Shell area manager, who said: "You are being run in an aggressive and threatening manner."

... "One of the biggest obstacles facing the polytechnics in the 1980s is the idea, still prevalent among part of the general public and even in some areas of education, that the polytechnics are second-class institutions trying to copy the universities with their venerable academic traditions," he said.

...practical ways of tackling and solving them."

He did not support the polytechnic's call for independence from the local authorities. He said he would "find it hard to envisage two nationally-funded universities which would tend to increase the gap between them, to come to resemble each other."

Local authority involvement was a question of the local and regional dimensions of which he considered the polytechnic said "little or nothing."

## Many beaten by 'strain of a long marriage'

But he added: "In many instances it is doubtful whether unhappiness or boredom is cured by divorce. It is not solved by destroying the marriage."

There were also other reasons why life was going to get much more difficult for married people in the next few years. The stresses and strains of prolonged unemployment could destroy a family. Shorter working weeks could do the same.

He predicted that as second and third marriages became more common, so would the phenomenon of "extended families", where two or perhaps three families were all connected by previous marriages.

## Women executives prone to heart disease, survey says

The survey, published in the June issue of *Personnel Management*, was conducted by Professor Cary Cooper, professor of management educational methods, and Mrs Marilyn Davidson, research associate, both at Manchester University Institute of Science and Technology.

## Royal Opera House may ask for larger grant

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, appears to be dissatisfied with the grant it has been offered by the Arts Council and apparently intends to keep fighting for a larger share of the council's funds.

Covent Garden will not disclose what it has been offered, but said: "We are still assessing the effects of what we have been offered." The Arts Council simply said: "We have not agreed a final figure. We are

## Tax advantage for families 'wrong'

Britain's sex discrimination law is wrong and causes inefficiency in society, Dr Ivy Papps, an economics lecturer at Durham University, says. She also considers that tax advantages for families are wrong. She makes those comments in *For Love or Money?* an Institute of Economic Affairs booklet, an analysis of marriage and the family, which is on sale at the Institute's office in London. In the booklet she dismissed questions about whether she was married or single as irrelevant to her conclusions.

Dr Papps says in the booklet that much of the legislation affecting the family is based on "vague hunches" rather than any theoretical basis. Sex discrimination laws presented men and women as unequal in the information they could be relevant to the productivity of a potential employee. The Sex Discrimination Act, 1975, required equal pay for equal work and equal employment

Employers would be forced to pay women more than the expected value of their work and, because they could not differentiate between men and women, they would pay men less than they were worth.

Dr. Pepps says tax concessions to married people provide "an artificial incentive to marry." Gains from marriage were raised by the tax system. That principle was "clearly inefficient."

She also criticizes subsidies

## Fishermen to stage protest over imports

of free fish. Smaller ports such as Flerwood, Seahouses, Amble and Berwick will all stage demonstrations.

Mr Atkins said: "This is a day of protest, but gentlemanly protest. We want to show the Government the strength of our feeling and make the public aware of the desperation of the

## WEST EUROPE

## French bishops ask fewer speeches and more time to see Po

paper *Il Messaggero*, talks about the expectations aroused by the Pope's coming visit. Contemporary society, he says, is mission territory. "We must bear witness to the gospel in the places where men live."

## Massive police

## Massive police guard in Paris for papal visit

The Pope is to drive around Paris during his stay in a specially prepared white Peugeot car with a raised platform at the back from which he can bless the people as he passes. He has specifically requested that the car should not be bullet-proof, although his personal bodyguard, the Ameri-

There has been a  
of opinion also in the  
pines about the advis  
his visit in November,

the guard in

The Pope, however, visit to France is aimed at halting the decline of the church in France, not concerned with political matters. Only one cent of the French population today are practising Catholics and the Pope's visit is to stop the continuing decline in numbers, and to bring about a moral reform of the clergy.

**communis**  
**array**

Internal controversy closed when the first *Klarheit* (Clarity) began to appear in West Berlin, December. Its 500-700 circulation revealed the existence of opposition within the Berlin party.

On the 11th of June 1964, the following was received from the Ministry of Defence:

**VALUABLE AIR CARGO**  
**AT AIRCARGO WAREHOUSE**  
**TRANSHIPMENT AIRCARGO—CONTRACTED**  
**FOR USA**

*Bales of various Origins*  
**HANDKNOTTED CARPETS AND RUGS**

**URGENT PUBLIC AUCTION**  
**PRICE BY PRICE**

**Bales ordered for Immediate Disposal**  
**Superb High Value Wool and Silk**

**PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS**  
**INCLUDING HIGH QUALITY RUGS AND CARPETS FROM**  
**TURKEY, AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN, AND INDIA, ETC.**

**This partial consignment stopped in transit due to total import ban on all**  
**merchandise of Iranian origin into USA — and additional bales of various**  
**origins — returned as a whole by American importer and now ordered for**  
**immediate and urgent disposal.**

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**LEP AIR LTD**

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**(follow signs)**  
**(Northumberland Close is situated off Stanwell Road)**

**SUNDAY, 1st JUNE, 11 AM/VIEW 10 AM**  
**TERMS: CASH OR CERTIFIED CHEQUES**  
**Douglas Jackson, Hammond & Co., Auctioneers**



ST EUROPE



ending the division: West German n watch East German construction break up parts of the old Berlin Bernauer Strasse yesterday. And man soldiers watch the policemen. ie spot where hundreds of Germans o the West after the wall was built When the workmen have tidied away the debris, a fence will be erected which, with the new Berlin wall in the background, will strengthen the division of the city. At another point the wall of a cemetery is being removed by the East Germans on the border between the French and Soviet sectors. It will be replaced by a high fence of wire mesh.

## quiry to question nor Cossiga

May 29.—A parliament commission tonight ignored Francesco Cossiga's Prime Minister, to allegations that he well-connected urban suspect to escape ect's father, Signor at-Cattin, aged 60, reary of the Christ- atic party, appeared commission for two y in camera. ossiga will give evi- sibly tomorrow, to sion, which examines l accusations against ions against Signor e made in jail this Signor Roberto alleged member of a (Front Line), one ost notorious guer- andalo told magi- Signor Cossiga had igno Donat-Cattin year that police had discovered the hideout of his son, Marco, an dwere poised to arrest him.

Signor Donat-Cattin Marco, aged 23, a student and com- mitted leftist, has since been accused of membership of Prima Linea and is thought to have fled abroad.

Signor Sandalo, a life-long friend of Marco, said Signor Donat-Cattin telephoned him with the tip-off, told him it came from Signor Cossiga, and urged him to swear his son.

In brief statements to the press, both Signor Cossiga and Signor Donat-Cattin have de- nied any such involvement.

Signor Donat-Cattin said on May 7 that his last contact with his son was two years ago, when his son went underground in the family's home city of Turin.

Today's summons was politi- cally damaging to Signor Cos- siga, who faces an important test next month in regional elections.—Reuter.

## Muskie to get Giscard of Warsaw talks

les Hargrove 29

François-Poncet, the reign Minister, will s powers of persua- vince Mr Edmund American opposite en he meets him in tomorrow, that Giscard d'Estaing's Warsaw was really and that it served of world peace and that of the Pres- international and estige.

was its object, the th President Brezh- Soviet Union was e failure.

President's own party, with the ex- M Michel Poniatow- al and most influen- lies, and the deus a of the Warsaw eumed embarrased as disapproval of a initiative in the Paris Press and political circles been so unanimous and presi- dential explanations encour- tered so little conviction.

The elaborate distinction the President drew in his televi- sion interview last Friday be- tween the "conversation" upon which he insisted with Mr Brezhnev, and the "confer- ence" into which he did not let himself be drawn, seemed unreal and artificial. It was the more so as the Russians, in ex- ploiting the meeting in their propaganda, have made no attempt to observe such diplo- matic niceties.

The President's discreet refer- ence, in the context of any future threat of Soviet expan- sionism, to the fact that "after the talks, Mr Brezhnev and I certainly know far more pre- cisely what would be the re- actions to the possible develop- ments of the international situ- ation", had a distinct "peace in our time" flavour.

## oil 'lake' ted C official

layton

Correspondent l could eventually second largest EEC er milk, Mr Alan an official of the Commission, said in terday. He told a organized by the ufacturers' Federa- ere could be a large osted olive oil after joined the Com- he mid-1980s.

olus, while smaller milk, could be less politically because widely consumed oil supplied only a t.

son, an adviser to opher Tugendhat, r for the Budget, e next stage of EEC : would bring in produce to support extra funds with pport it.

fact of this further a finances is, of siderably increased ission budget diffi- sion of countries liable to put less city funds than they lously does not pass

however, as an im- lf of its food, might far more to the it received.

## terrorists

ay 29.—Mr William he British Home discussed with senior oblems with senior ernment ministers

## OVERSEAS

## South African police condemned for shooting of children

From Our Correspondent Cape Town, May 29

The South African police are being strongly criticized for shooting two schoolchildren during a disturbance in the Coloured suburb of Elsies River, near Cape Town, yesterday. Fears are being expressed that the deaths could lead to unrest on the scale of 1976.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, who was himself arrested in a protest march this week, asked whether the police had not learnt any riot control measures which were effective without causing fatalities.

The Rev Abel Hendricks, chairman of the Cape district of the Methodist Church, called for the present state of deten- tions without trial to be halted forthwith.

Mr T. van der Merwe, an opposition member of Parlia- ment, has disclosed that shortly before the shooting he appealed to Mr Louis Le Grange, the Minister of Police, to control police excess in the Elsies River area. Mr van der Merwe had been shocked by what he had seen on a visit to the area and went to see Mr Le Grange with two other MPs.

The Argus newspaper pub- lished this afternoon a re- porter's account of police beat- ing up people on pavements. This, the report said, provoked stonethrowing in retaliation and ultimately led to the police opening fire.

Mr Le Grange has declined

to order a special inquiry and said that the inquest procedure must take its ordinary course.

Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, commenting on the shooting, has said that the security forces must act where necessary.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert, the Leader of the Opposition, said that the failure of the Government to meet the legitimate demands of the Coloured people was creating a pattern for the escalation of unrest.

Late today, there were re- ports of stone-throwing and blazing barricades of car tyres being set up in the streets of Ravensmead, adjacent to Elsies River.

Clergy protest: Christian ministers and laymen, led by Bishop Desmond Tutu, again staged a hymn-singing demon- stration outside the Johannes- burg law courts this morning when eight of their colleagues, including four clergymen, appeared before a magistrate.

The crowd of about 150 included some of the 53 ministers and laymen who were arrested on Monday.

Lions reaction: Suggestions in London that the British Lions rugby team should curtail their tour because of the political unrest in South Africa have drawn little reaction here. The Lions are due to play the first of four tests against South Africa on Sunday in Cape Town (Eric Marsden writes from Johannesburg).

## Swapo-chief calls off his visit to London

By Michael Knipe

Mr Sam Nujoma, the head of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) yesterday cancelled a scheduled visit to London and returned to Africa to attend a summit meeting of the "front line" African states seeking independence for South-West Africa (Namibia).

Mr Nujoma was due to speak at an anti-apartheid conference in London on Saturday and to meet Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, on Monday.

However, he cancelled his plans from Paris and is flying to Lusaka to attend the week- end summit meeting which is expected to discuss the recent sharp increase in violence along the South-West Africa border with Angola, and the apparent deadlock in settle- ment negotiations.

Angola has accused South Africa of carrying out a series of raids across the border using fighters, bombers, helicopter gunships, heavy artillery and ground forces transported by armoured cars. Reports from Luanda have put the number of dead and wounded as more than 260 in the past month.

South Africa has accused black nationalist guerrillas of ambushing its forces on the border.

Landmine kills 14: A landmine left over from the Rhodesian war was detonated by a passing lorry carrying black workers near Siavongo in southern Zam- bia, killing all 14 occupants, the Daily Times of Zambia re- ported.—AP.

## Factional feuds beset Afghan leadership

Continued from page 1

young cadre to provide Marxist leadership in the years to come," the analysis claims.

Even Mr Babrak Karmal is under the direct supervision of Moscow. Except for a dozen or so sentries at the main gate of the Old Palace where he lives, his security is entirely in the hands of the Russians. His bodyguard, chef, driver, doctor and six chief advisers are all Soviet citizens.

Soviet control also extends to the economic sector. More than 40 economic agreements were signed between Kabul and Mos- cow shortly after the revolution guaranteeing "Soviet domina- tion of the Afghan economy for years to come", the analy- sis says.

Moreover, food supplies are being provided almost totally now by the Soviet Union. According to one senior State Department official, several large wheat deliveries have taken place, including one of 140,000 tons at the end of last month.

Local food production has been disrupted by the war and only a few spring crops have been planted to cater for strictly localized needs. Come next winter, this official be- lieves, all foodstuffs for a population of about 18 million will probably have to come from Russia. Soviet attempts to guide the running of the coun- try have been greatly complica- ted by the continuing struggle between the two main factions of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) which is theoretically in charge.

The rivalry between the so- called Khalqi and Parcham

groups has its roots in early personal and ideological dif- ferences dating back to the late 1960s.

Although both wings of the PDPA are dedicated to Marxist- Leninist principles, the Parcham- is, now led by Mr Babrak Karmal, have tended to be more pragmatic in their approach to political, social and economic change than the independent, hard-line Khalqi group which favours the traditional class struggle approach to socialism.

Moreover, the Parchams have always been considered closer to Moscow and that is presu- mably why their leader was chosen to be President, Prime Minister and secretary general of the PDPA.

The current round of hos- tility between the two factions, dates back to 1978 when they joined forces after 10 years of estrangement to overthrow President Muhammad Daoud. The new-found unity was, however, shortlived and within weeks of the coup the Khalqis gained the upper hand.

Mr Babrak and his closest associates were first forced into diplomatic exile as ambas- sadors and then fell into complete disgrace when they were stripped of their posts. Several hundred other senior Parchamis suffered the even more disagreeable fate of im- prisonment and torture for allegedly plotting to overthrow the Government.



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And inside, you'll find even clearer instruments; better seats and trim; a clever device which lets you carry skis or other long objects inside the car; and more head and leg room than almost any other car in its class.

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to offer one of the best aftercare packages in the business, while our corrosion protection is expensively thorough.

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**Alfa Romeo**  
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## OVERSEAS

## £2.7m for Turner breaks art record

From Michael Leapman  
New York, May 29

A painting by the English artist J. M. W. Turner was sold here today for \$6.4m (£2.7m), a record for a single painting. The work, "Juliet and her Nurse", was bought anonymously at auction at Sotheby Parke Bernet, the New York branch of Sotheby's of London.

The seller was Mrs Flora Whitney Miller, chairman of the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York. The proceeds will go to the museum. The under-bidder was Mr Stanley Seeger, the London-based Greek who recently bought Sutton Place, the estate of the late Mr Paul Getty in Surrey.

The highest previous price for a painting was \$5,544,000 (£2.3m) paid by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York for the "Portrait of Juan de Pareja" by Velasquez. This work, painted by the artist of the same name, was sold by Christie's here for \$5,200,000.

The Turner painting, measuring 3 ft by 4 ft, was first exhibited at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1836.

The purchaser of the painting is believed to be a private collector from Argentina, a newcomer to the market who took the art trade by surprise with her lavish bids at the Ford and Garbisch Impressionist painting sales in New York 10 days ago. (Geraldine Norman writes).

She was known as "the mysterious woman in white". She was the under-bidder on the \$5.2m Van Gogh and secured two paintings by Gauguin, one at \$2.5m and another at \$1.5m. She bought Van Gogh's "Jardinière" at \$1.9m.

The price of the Turner brought gasps of amazement from the London trade yesterday. The Constable oil sketch illustrated in *The Times* yesterday, "A barge below Flatford", was sold shortly after the Turner for \$155,000 whereas it had been estimated to fetch a mere \$30,000 to \$40,000.

Constable's *Brightwell Church and Village*, page 18

## Mr Shamir's hard line strengthens hawkish tone of Israel Cabinet

From Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, May 29

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the hard-line politician nominated to succeed Mr Ezer Weizman in the crucial post of Israeli Defence Minister today gave a public pledge that the Government would never abandon existing Jewish settlements on occupied Arab land, or even agree to a temporary freeze on building new ones.

His uncompromising remarks confirmed the impression among many political observers that the right-wing Israeli Government is moving towards a more hawkish position on many Middle East issues.

The immediate result has been to further increase international pessimism about the chances of finding a formula for agreement between Israel and Egypt on the question of Palestinian self-rule.

A founder of the notorious Jewish underground "Stern gang" and a former Mossad intelligence agent, Mr Shamir was addressing his first press conference in Israel since his appointment as Foreign Minister more than two months ago. He has been widely tipped as a possible successor to Mr Begin, the Prime Minister.

"The creation of Jewish centres of population in Judea and Samaria (the West Bank) is an expression of our aim to create an Israeli presence in this area," Mr Shamir said.

"We are sure that this is indispensable for our existence and our security. It is also our right. We will never give it up."

Mr Shamir flatly rejected a suggestion that Israel should agree to a temporary freeze on settlement activity in an effort to end the impasse in the autonomy negotiations.

"Settlement is not against the spirit of the letter of the Camp David agreement," he said.

"The aim of the autonomy is not to create a Palestinian state in these areas without any Israeli presence. Autonomy is to give the Arab population in these areas the chance to rule

their own life—but there will be Israelis."

A number of questioners raised the problem of Israel's fast deteriorating international image, which Mr Shamir acknowledged without any suggestion of any future flexibility.

"We know the difficulties, obstacles and misunderstandings we face in explaining our policy in Europe and elsewhere but this is not sufficient reason to change it," he said.

"Our policy is dictated by the necessities of our existence and security."

Mr Shamir was sharply critical of the peace initiative on the Middle East which most Israeli ministers expect to be launched formally when EEC leaders meet next month in Venice.

"What we have heard so far about the European initiative gives us the impression that the proposals, statements and decisions will disturb the process of peace," he said.

Although maintaining his desire to see peace talks with Egypt continue, Mr Shamir gave no indication of how or when the suspended autonomy negotiations will restart.

Throughout the 50-minute conference Mr Shamir skillfully avoided any comment on the bitter political dispute within the ruling coalition about his projected appointment and replacement at the Foreign Ministry by another noted hawk, Mr Yitzhak Mordechai.

Ruslan date: The long-awaited visit of King Hussein of Jordan to Washington is to take place on June 17 and 18, the White House announced today. (David Cross writes from Washington).

The visit, which will be official rather than private as once planned, follows a long hiatus in relations between the United States and Jordan in the wake of the Camp David Middle East agreements.

The Jordanian leader had originally planned to visit Washington privately in the spring, at which time a meeting with President Carter might well have taken place.

## Sadat snub for lawyers who opposed peace moves

From Our Correspondent  
Cairo, May 29

President Sadat of Egypt, apparently upset with lawyers who have opposed his peace moves with Israel and criticized his domestic policies, failed to appear at an award giving ceremony today during which he was also to address the audience in a nationally televised speech.

The absence of Mr Sadat gave rise to speculation that he was displeased by the news that Mr Hosni Mubarak, the Vice-President, brought back yesterday from talks in the United States, Britain and West Germany on efforts to resume the "deadlocked" negotiations with Israel.

The President's address to the lawyers on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the faculty of law of Cairo University was billed by the morning press here as an important political speech that would focus on the suspended Palestinian autonomy negotiations with Israel in the light of Mr Mubarak's talks.

Officials at first attributed the president's absence to a "mild ailment", but later Mr Fuad Mohieddine, deputy premier, who deputized for Mr Sadat at the ceremony, told reporters that the Egyptian leader had purposely avoided the event. He is "not at all" sick but just "displeased" with the choice of lawyers to be honoured.

Mr Sadat has been unhappy with the lawyer's syndicate particularly after they burnt an Israeli flag the day the first Israel Ambassador presented his letters of credence to him.

The lawyer's syndicate, which also includes law professors, has opposed diplomatic relations with Israel before all Israeli-held Arab territory is returned.

A further indication that Mr Sadat's health is not in jeopardy came when officials said he would, as usual, attend public prayers on Friday. Mr Sadat, who is aged 61, had a heart attack about 10 years ago.



Steam rises from vents near Spirit Lake in Washington State. The lake is filled with debris in the wake of eruptions from Mount St Helens

## Mr Carter alienates Congress leaders in dispute over Budget

From David Cross  
Washington, May 29

President Carter, whose relations with Congress have never been good, has now managed to alienate Democratic leaders of both the Senate and the House of Representatives in an angry confrontation over next year's Budget.

The row centres on the level of military and social spending in the draft 1981 Budget. After many months of wrangling, the forthcoming election campaign against Mr Ronald Reagan, the Republican nominee, and Mr John Anderson, the congressman from Illinois, who will probably be running as an independent.

The White House let it be known on Tuesday that Mr Carter's support for the liberal cause would be forthcoming and promised its help in defeating the resolution. Yesterday, however, Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, the leader of the Democrats in the upper House, and Mr Jim Wright, his counterpart in the House of Representatives, expressed their dismay that the President had chosen to oppose the Budget resolution.

Senator Ernest Hollings, the Democratic chairman of the Senate Budget committee, was particularly scathing in his comments about Mr Carter. He accused the President of being a "hypocrite" guilty of "outrageous, deplorable conduct" for arguing that the compro-

mise provided too much money for the military.

He has "escaped" nobody's notice here that the President travelled to the naval base of Norfolk in Virginia on Monday to welcome home the crew of the aircraft carrier Nimitz, which has been patrolling the Gulf area for the past five months or so. He told the cheering sailors that he would support improved fringe benefits for naval personnel to the tune of between \$400m and \$700m in the 1981 Budget.

Moreover, for the past few months Mr Carter has been a leading advocate of increased military spending to counter possible Soviet expansionism in the wake of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. This theme, of course, alienated liberal members of Congress, whom Mr Carter is now trying to please.

Campaign trip: President Carter went campaigning today in Ohio, where one of the last primaries is to be held next Tuesday (Patrick Brogan writes from Washington).

He told his audiences: "We've made tough decisions. We've taken the heat. We've done what was right and we've always told the truth." It was his first overtly political trip outside the White House for seven months, and thousands turned out to see him.

## Festival of brotherly love likely for the Republicans

## Spectre of 1968 offers prospects of exciting Democratic convention

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, May 29

The Democrats and the Republicans now have their nominees for the presidency. Mr Ronald Reagan has well over the 998 delegates needed for the Republican nomination, and President Carter is, at most, a couple of dozen short of the 1,666 delegates he will need for the Democratic nomination. He will get another couple of hundred at least next Tuesday.

So it is all over, bar the shouting, and the Republicans have decided not to do any of that. Their convention in Detroit, in mid-July, will be a festival of brotherly love, with all the defeated candidates, Baker and Bush, Ford and Connally, smiling bravely while the victor accepts the crown.

The only questions will be whom Mr Reagan will choose as Vice-President nominee and whether he will make a new speech when he accepts the nomination. The old one has served him well, and he is loyal to old friends, but if he assents yet again "If there are others, it is that there should be no more Taiwan, no more Vietnam, no more abandonment of friends", a lot of his supporters will bring their hands in despair.

The way things look at the moment, the shouting will all be done by the Democrats, in their convention in New York in mid-August. Senator Kennedy has promised to take the fight "for what I believe" to

the floor of the convention, et riant coeli.

He will, he says, denounce Mr Carter for betraying the fundamental principles of the Democratic Party, for turning his back on the poor, the sick, the blacks and the Hispanics, and for adopting Republican economic principles.

If he does so, Mr Carter will accuse the senator of plotting to deliver the country over to Mr Reagan, the way the Democratic dissidents of 1968 paved the way for Mr Nixon's victory by their savage attacks on Mr Robert Humphrey. If the convention turns out that way, it is going to be the most exciting gathering since the Democrats went to Chicago, in 1968.

Mr Carter's friends and allies, such as the persuasive Mr Robert Strauss, will point out that the President is going to win the nomination on the first ballot, by a large majority.

They will describe the horrors of a Reagan presidency, admit that Mr Kennedy had laid an unbeatable claim to the nomination in 1984 (sorry about that, Fred), and call on his loyalty to the party.

Kennedys have been solid Democrats since the senator's grandfather's days as Irish boss of Boston, and splitting the party now would be a betrayal of their legacy. Mr Tip O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will chime in, asserting that Mr Carter is, not too bad a President, and will be more amenable to liberal policies in his second term, having learnt the futility of fighting liberal Democrats in Congress.

The Senator will be promised a say in drafting the party platform. He is guaranteed a standing ovation if he agrees to nominate the President. Indeed the President would promise him anything at all if he would withdraw his candidacy.

The languages of the New England summer will take their toll. Mr Kennedy has put up a good fight, and has lost.

Mr Carter's arguments are all true enough. Dissent among Democrats can only help the Republicans, and as the Democratic convention approaches, particularly if Mr Reagan plays the extreme conservative as his running mate, and proclaims the same philosophy at the Republican convention that he proclaimed during the campaign, Mr Kennedy may well change his mind.

## Kampala gives big welcome to Dr Obote

Kampala, May 29.—Thousands of Ugandans lined Kampala's streets and cheered former President Milton Obote today on his return to the capital after nine years in exile.

At Entebbe airport he was embraced by Mr Paulo Mwangi, a long-time associate, who as chairman of the military Commission that overthrew President Binaisa is considered the most powerful man in Uganda.

Dr Obote is expected to stay in Kampala for a few days and then visit his native northern region.

The former president, who was overthrown by Idi Amin in 1971, is expected to be the presidential candidate of the Uganda People's Congress in elections this year.

## Pakistan critic of martial law arrested

From Our Correspondent  
Islamabad, May 29

Former Marshal Asghar Khan, former Air Force Commander-in-Chief and leader of the banned Tehrik-e-Istislati Party, was arrested in Karachi today after remaining free for about seven weeks during which he vigorously campaigned against the continuation of martial law.

It is reported that the air marshal defied the Government ban on political activity and addressed the Hyderabad Bar Association yesterday. He attacked martial law and the recent regulations curbing the powers of the high court.

After his arrest he was thought to have been flown to Peshawar where he was wanted in connection with case registered by the police.

## California is warned to expect huge earthquake

From Ivor Davis  
Los Angeles, May 29

Buried in the *Los Angeles Times* 200 or so pages today is a fascinating map and chart that can be found alongside the columns of statistics listing smog, pollutant standards, high and low tides and long-range forecasts stretching from California's high sierras in the north to the Mexican border.

For some time now the newspaper has been carrying detailed maps listing the golden state's daily natural phenomena, its seismic activity.

The latest summary appears to be bigger than usual because in the last week residents of the northern California resort community of Mammoth Lakes have been jolted by three

## Ogaden swells refugee flow in Somalia

By Our Foreign Staff

Fierce, persistent and a revival of Somali rilla fighting against the Cuban forces in the Ogaden have brought the Horn of Africa close to disaster, as the Western government and relief agencies.

At least 1,300,000 Somalis and Galla and tribespeople have refugees, crossing into from Ethiopia. The Ed say that within their they are assisting similar of people in relief resettlement camps.

The plight of the mainly domestic herds roam the barren expanse thorn scrub—would be enough if weather also responsible. The drought past two years is being compared in its effects the drought which reaped proportions in when 220,000 were said refugee camps in Somalia 500,000 more were r food aid.

Now there are said 674,000 in Somalia, double the number months ago, and about assimilated elsewhere land in Somalia or in mushrooming settlement makeshift huts.

In 1975, when 13, already died in the drought, the daily deaths was put at 70. Today agencies are speaking of 100 deaths a day among the children with 61 per cent of the cam lation.

American State Dep officials say that the of displaced Somalis in of displaced Kampuchea, judged by the UN, "accor relief workers, the cost many is just as bad years of recurrent refugees are arriv Somalia with chronic n and disease."

The particularly bad in the north-west Somalia, occupants have crossed the area of heaviest co the Ogaden.

The rains, which come in March, did not until May 13 this year, are patchy; the stage set for a big famine.

The Somali authori pressed almost to their provide the erratic an, quote supplies that d ticipating in the 1 populations already ex estimates of the United and other aid agenci United Nations High sion for Refugees belie the camp numbers m more than 800,000 y be.

Meanwhile, this ye seen a resurgence of conflict in the Ogaden. The guerrillas of the Somalia Liberation Frc after capturing a large the Ogaden in 1977 forced to retreat in 1979 Ethiopian counter-atta Soviet advisers and troops, are having some in confining their oppo the towns and h convoys.

Recent Ogaden refuge spoken of successful around Harar and Ji Ethiopian and Cuban The Cubans at present between 12,000 and 15,000, according to officials. The Somali also claim to have dest train in April on the line north-east of Direc.

Western observers say soldiers and officers "pickpocketing" in the Among Somali refu the other hand, there sistent stories of well poisoned, livestock shot campments bombed by planes and Cubans.

Americans se cargo ships to Diego Gar

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

The United States is six or seven cargo ships to Diego Garcia as part of term programme to str its military capability Indian Ocean, the Office said yesterday.

The American object decided to dispatch an military equipment, who be employed rapidly region as needed. Th cargo ship will arrive.

Regular contacts on the Diego Garcia base United States as a air force staging post, an agreement, signed in 11 held by the two Gover including consultation latest move.

US Elections

After the last primaries, on June 3, there will be a lull of two and a half months. Senator Kennedy will retire to Hyannisport for rest and recuperation, and soon afterwards the first sweet strains of overtures from the White House will come, wafting in on the sea breezes.

Mr Carter's friends and allies, such as the persuasive Mr Robert Strauss, will point out that the President is going to win the nomination on the first ballot, by a large majority.

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3rd year	11.5%	11.75%	12.0%	12.25%	12.5%
4th year	11.75%	12.0%	12.25%	12.5%	12.5%
5th year	12.0%	12.25%	12.5%	12.5%	12.5%

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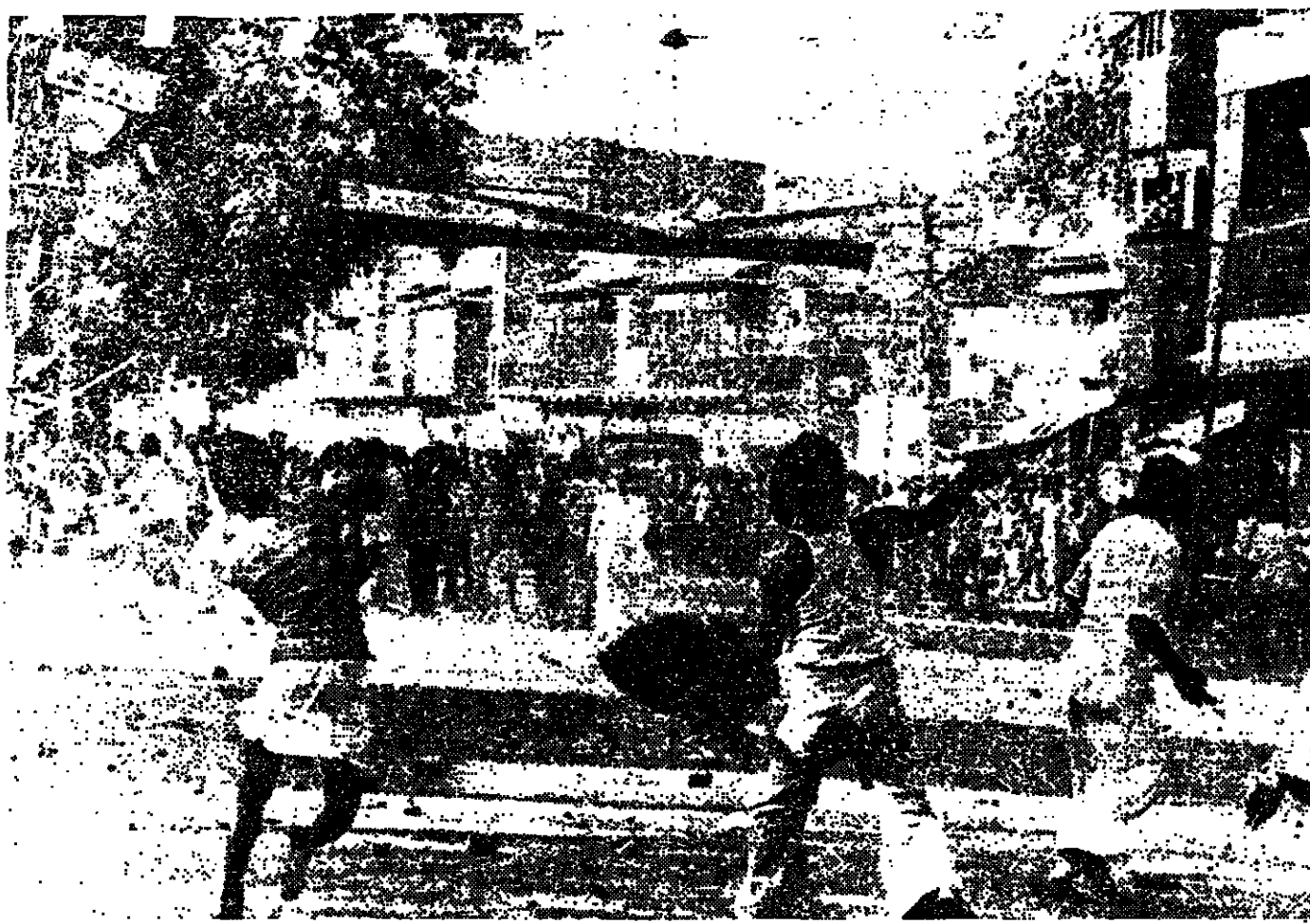
## RSEAS

### t party goes ti-left raign

May 29.—The chief Party official in seen dismissed in a signed to eliminate fluences within the aderstip, it was ng, an army man near-military region ia, has been appoint- arty's acting First e Tibet, to replace e People's Daily Ar Ren had been ary for Tibet since intment of Mr Yin the publication of rom the party Cente tes giving a greater ans in administrat- on while calling for eliminate "ultra- ances" whose ethnic origin was head of the military command partment in east 1973 to 1975 before into to a similar n. edog of the party for Tibet on May the regional author- first "take into al conditions in same terms used red Committee d- led on Monday by press. uar, virtually a programme empha- need to get the the Tibetans them- of cadres and ope, in applying and any measure. e first tasks of the aderstip "to ounds" of the cul- tion from 1966 to the circular said, s suffered much re-leftist policy. ned the "inlien- acter of Tibet's China, and called to develop the ecially in frontier to strengthen the nce. y 15 meeting part- emphasized the economic Tibet, which they ed "a backward ally, economically y compared to the ntry". a for the first time an Bao, was made regional govern- s promoting a er of Tibetans in the local ad- Real power he hands of party mostly of Han tin. up was one of the ring provincial uted before the fao Tse-Tung in e France-Press.

### Tension in Korea will not turn into war, Chairman Hua claims

From Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, May 29  
The tense situation on the Korean peninsula will not be allowed to develop into a war which could undermine China's growing ties with the United States and Japan, Chairman Hua Guofeng, suggested today.  
Calling on Japan to close ranks with China, West Europe and the United States against the Soviet Union, Chairman Hua told a press conference in Tokyo today that there is no chance of the North starting a war on the Korean peninsula.  
"There has been talk about the North moving southwards. It is unfounded. As far as I am concerned reliable intelligence reports inform us that the North does not have the slightest desire of intervening with the confusion in the South unless the South starts a war to divert attention."  
He went on to accuse the South Korean army of pushing a democratic movement in the South.  
"We want to see the two Koreas united but by peaceful means," he said.  
Chairman Hua, on the third day of his first official visit to Japan, was in an affable mood this afternoon as he praised the results of unfettered capitalism in Japan, described the United States as "our American friends" and claimed there are no threats to economic cooperation between the industrialized nations and China.  
Launching an indirect attack against the Soviet Union this morning, the Chinese leader claimed that China had developed nuclear arms and intercontinental ballistic missiles to break the monopoly of the superpowers.  
He claimed the Soviet Union was attempting to impose its hegemony over South-West and South-East Asia with the ultimate aim of dominating the world. In the circumstances, Mr Hua made it abundantly clear today that China would raise no objection if Japan rearm itself as a military power again.  
We believe that an individual equip itself for defence. But we will not tell Japan what to do. China does not interfere in the internal affairs of other nations," he said.  
However, it is now widely known that both China and the United States have privately urged Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Japanese Prime Minister, to expand the country's outlay on defence spending from the present level of 0.9 per cent of the GNP.  
Described in Peking just a few years ago as "the running dog of capitalism, Japan's were praised, effusively today. "Japan has strong relationships with the United States and it is endeavouring to strengthen its ties with Western Europe. This is a fine thing", Chairman Hua said.  
Overawed in Tokyo by his first look at some of the world's most efficient factories, he said today that the only limit to economic cooperation between capitalist societies and socialist would be China's inability to "digest what you have achieved."  
Chairman Hua outlined China's new, pragmatic economic policy in detail. "Our experiences today show amply that different social systems, given the basis of equality and reciprocity can complement each other. I do not think there is any hindrance."  
He pointed out that Sino-Japanese trade had increased six-fold in eight years to \$5,000m (£2,600m) last year. "It is expected to rise \$8,000m this year, and we will not be satisfied with that."  
The only limit to economic cooperation with capitalist nations would be Chinese law. "But we have also brought in legislation to protect foreign investors," he added quickly.  
The Chinese leader said said China's plan to modernize its economy would be based upon the country's existing 400,000 enterprises.  
Anticipating a trend Chairman Hua claimed that Japan, with its advanced technology and China, with its resources, complement each other.  
In addition only a small strip of water lies between our two countries. Economic cooperation is extremely favourable to us," he said.  
Having visited Japan's most advanced computer plant, the Fujitsu factory at Kawasaki yesterday, Chairman Hua will inspect the Toyota car plant at Nagoya tomorrow.  
Each Toyota worker turns out an average of 52 cars a year, in contrast to reports from Peking which suggest Chinese workers each produce two cars a year.  
Peking meeting: The Chinese Government has agreed to sponsor a meeting in Peking next year with the Trilateral Commission, a private organization with members from Japan, the United States and West Europe.  
Mr Takeshi Watanabe, the Japanese chairman of the commission, was quoted by Japan's Kyodo news service today as saying agreement on the meeting was reached yesterday with Mr Hao Denging, President of the Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs.  
Kyodo said Mr Deng Xiaoping, the deputy Prime Minister, today endorsed the idea of a meeting with Mr Watanabe and Mr Kiichi Miyazawa, the former Japanese Foreign Minister, who is also a commission member.—AP.



Demonstrators hurl stones at a rival group during an electioneering argument in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh.

### Surrender call to Assam student leaders

From Kuldip Nayar Delhi, May 29  
The student leaders who have been heading the agitation in Assam for eight months have been asked to surrender within 15 days.  
The ultimatum was given by the Assam Government at the behest of Delhi and applies to nine student leaders who have gone underground for the past month.  
The situation in lower Assam, the districts of Goalpara, Kamrup and Nongwaing where the Bengali-speaking population is concentrated, is far from stable. The Army is patrolling Nongwaing.  
The student leaders have blamed Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress Party for "instigating communal troubles" in the state.  
Mr H. C. Sarin, principal adviser to the Governor, said that law and order was endangered "causing anxiety to the state administration".  
More street fighting: With the death toll now standing at 28, street fighting and arson erupted in Assam again today, according to reports reaching Delhi.  
On the fourth successive day of violence between Assamese and immigrant settlers, two people were hacked to death near the railway township of Bongaigaon in Goalpara district. The police opened fire to disperse a mob in a village near Bongaigaon. There were no casualties.  
Reports in the state capital of Gauhati said the indefinite curfew introduced early this week in the worst affected areas of Nongwaing, Kamrup and Goalpara districts were maintained.  
Thousands have fled the areas worst affected in the agitation by Assamese demanding the deportation of about five million immigrants from Bangladesh and Nepal.—Agence France-Press.  
Women protest: A woman was killed yesterday in Imphal during a protest against a proposal to use the Army to quell the rebellion in Manipur (Our Correspondent writes from Delhi).  
Agitation by women has been seen in Imphal twice before—in 1939 women held up a British political agent and asked him to stop rice exports to Japan. Later thousands of women "arrested" the Chief Commissioner.  
The present protest began when Mr R. K. Dorendra Singh, the Manipur Chief Minister, said he intended to use troops against the rebels, who are said to be militant Marxists.  
The Manipur insurgents and the hostile Nagas and Mizos are reported to have formed a common front against Delhi to press their demands for autonomy. This is one of the reasons why the Government has closed the entire border with Burma and brought about 8,000 soldiers into Manipur, according to informed sources.

### Warning by Taiwan on Britain's 'castle'

From Richard Hughes Hongkong, May 29  
The fate of the former British Consulate in Taipei and its historic red-brick compound—known as "Red Hair Castle"—is still hanging in the balance.  
The Government in Taiwan has given the British Government until June 30 to suggest conditions for the takeover of the "castle"—also known as "Hung Mao Cheng."  
The ancient buildings, which overlook the Tamsui river approach to Taipei, were originally built by the Dutch during the Ching dynasty. But the British built the consular residence when they moved in and signed a lease with the Chinese authorities in 1867. The scenic compound covers just under three acres and the buildings occupy about 2,400 square yards.  
The "Red Hair Castle" was closed when the British broke off diplomatic relations with the Chinese Nationalists in 1972, and the new United States Institute has a technical mandate over the compound, which is closed to visitors.  
But the Taiwan Government owns the land and has told Whitehall that if no response to its request is received, the compound will be seized and repurposed of the estimated value of the buildings adjusted later.  
The "Red Hair Castle" buildings are said to be in good condition and a move is afoot to have them converted into museums "to indicate the end to a dishonoured past of unequal treatment in Chinese history."  
But some government authorities recommend that the castle should be demolished and replaced by a modern highway.

Foreign Report is on page 12

### lians nickname Court building 'Gar's Mahal' dge's dream comes true

By Aiton May 29  
In criticism of the High Court which the Queen will open this week, the Court are at ed in Canberra, the al.  
The High Court geographically in dings around the it is the extrava- esign and even the building that has siderable attention. ng is the dream of ir Garfield Bar- it's Chief Justice r foreign minister. een Sir Garfield's olvement with the so spectacular is its that it has be- as "Gar's Mahal". ne has yes con- esign to be in the Indian monument eed, many consider tural disaster. it would be diffi- it beautiful. Ten ite concrete, it has ook from the out- ough basically a squares, it seems to bow it wants to look. Those who dislike it are understandably perplexed about its cost: \$A50m (about £25m). Nevertheless, some approve of it, and one enthusiastic expert likened it to a "glorious Gothic cathedral, taking its place with Chartres, Salisbury and Notre Dame."  
For others, it is "an unhappy, unlovable, miserable, monumental tombstone."  
Inside, it is overwhelmingly opulent, which has also drawn criticism. The ceiling of the vast ceremonial entrance hall veers up to become the floor of the ninth level. On this floor are the suites of Sir Garfield and his six colleagues, the High Court judges of Australia.  
The suites are magnificently luxurious. Sir Garfield's rooms, including a vast main office, more like a small ballroom. The lifts servicing the suites, and the rooftop garden, are for the use of the judges only.  
Each judge, apart from a giant office, has his own robing room, bathroom, staff offices, balcony and bar and tea-making facilities.  
Sir Garfield's office and balcony command magnificent views across Canberra's lake, city and the hills beyond. Each suite leads out into the library in the middle of the ninth floor. Furnishings throughout tend to be soft Italian leather.  
The top level boasts the formal dining area, common room and the roof garden with honey myrtles, Chinese elms and long-leaved wisteria flowers in big concrete boxes.  
The three courtrooms, far down below all this, are simple, but splendid. In the ceremonial court, the Commonwealth coat of arms has been fashioned as an imposing tapestry. It took four weavers five months to complete.  
Throughout the entire building, and particularly in the judges' suites, are a fine collection of Australian paintings.  
The Labour Party has particularly objected to the extravagance of all this, but it is built and open, and it makes the nearby Parliament House look quite humble.  
Tree stolen: A healthy sapling planted by the Queen when she opened the new high court building on Monday disappeared overnight and was replaced by an ailing, smaller tree of a similar variety.—Reuter.

### ught brings hunger to Brazil

By Knight May 29  
Drought which hit ished north-east of ar, destroying two st crops, affecting people and forcing ent to recruit half n into work fronts, ured with an even sity.  
than the normal rain fell between d April for the running, and in ka, starving and ka, have been ardhouses in search ve million people been affected by drought.  
Space Research dicted that the ld occur, and also only reach its peak 1983, before peter- 85.  
h-east of Brazil, lion people, almost e population, live, recurrent droughts, m to go in 26-year last big drought peak in 1953, and svere one lasted 1933. Half a mil- ust their lives in a e end of the last plans were made involving making canals of 12 rivers, building thousands of reservoirs, and drilling 10,000 wells. But unless prolonged rains fall, they will only be useful when the next drought comes along.  
So far this year, 264 municipalities have called a state of emergency, compared with the 500 which did so last year. At its peak last year, 10 million people were affected by the drought, which covered more than two thirds of six of the eight states of the north-east, and parts of the other two.  
The North-Eastern Development Authority, Sudene, was set up in 1958, during the last drought, to deal with future droughts, but many suggest that Sudene has made things worse rather than better, and little preparation seems to have been made.  
The north-east is a region with little industry, a few very large estates, and many small farms. More than 70 per cent of the population live on small holdings, producing only a small surplus of cotton or beef for sale. The rest is consumed by the families.  
Sudene's main effort has been in offering incentives for the industries of the south-east to relocate, or even open branches in the north-east. The region, which 200 years ago was respon- sible for most of Brazil's wealth,

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# MIRR

**PLAZA**  
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OPPOSITE CAMDEN TOWN TOWN STATION

as pastiches of everything most  
vish in European architecture

accused of incurable snobbish-

maxim: "If you got it, flabint  
t", he covered his colossal

who skip from one French  
empire bed to the next, taking

composed of—are slickly

Michael Leapman



Robert Fisk reports on how the peace-keeping forces are being harassed in the Lebanon

# The major who makes life a misery for the UN

Major Haddad has become a kind of King Lear, threatening the terrors of the earth from his little Ruritania, a hobgoblin monarch whose voice... is greeted with moments of stunned silence by the young officers in the operations room

Fhel el-Saqi, Southern Lebanon. At morning the Palestinian shells had landed on Major Haddad's town of Marjayoun. Small clouds of blue-grey smoke drifted lazily up from among the red roofs followed two seconds later by the distant sound of explosions. In the cramped village square in Fhel el-Saqi, the Norwegian troops of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon had watched the bombardment dispassionately, hands on hips, blue berets at a rakish angle, rifles slung nonchalantly over their shoulders.

Nearby newly-arrived Ghanaian troops tuned up their reggae band next to a ruined church. A soldier began showing Woody Woodpecker films on a smashed wall while a departing Nepalese colonel explained King Birendra's environmental wisdom in saving the architecture of old Kathmandu.

Just to the north, three flares rose majestically as a Norwegian platoon tried to find a range of Palestinian infiltrators near the River Hasbaya. A fire was still burning in Marjayoun.

Someone turned on Major Haddad's bible-thumping militia radio station. "My son," came a midwest voice over the airways "give me thine heart and let thine eyes obscure my weep. For a whore is a ditch and a strange woman is a narrow pit."

There was something mesmeric about it all, and admirers

of Ford Coppola's Vietnam epic *Apocalypse Now* will understand the feeling. The scenes were dreamlike, difficult to remember afterwards because of their gentle absurdity, impossible to forget because they so accurately symbolized the importance of the United Nations' crippled mission to Lebanon and the tragedy of the country in which ten nations are currently risking a healthy slice of their military credibility.

According to United Nations resolution 425 of March 1978, the 6,000-strong UNIFIL army was to "confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, restore international peace and security and assist the government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area."

There are those who say that giving a little more political goodwill from the parties concerned, the United Nations will be able to move south to the Israeli-Lebanese frontier—ignoring the fact that the mandate does not mention the frontier. They talk of tampering with the mandate, changing the emphasis from peace-keeping to peace-enforcement, ignoring the unpleasant truth that United Nations soldiers are in no strength to fight a battle with Lebanon's private armies.

Even more ignominiously, United Nations officials outside Lebanon point to the little



Israeli troops greeting United Nations peace-keeping forces arriving in Southern Lebanon.

United Nations flags that dot the Lebanese Christian enclave on their maps. In one sense the United Nations are already in the enclave, they tell you. But they do not say that the flags mark only isolated United Nations posts in which the Norwegians and Dutch are hostages to Major Haddad's latest intimidation.

And you have only to visit a UN contingent to understand the palpable effect that

the Major's threats have had on UNIFIL. Within minutes of arrival at almost any UNIFIL headquarters, an officer will be anxious to convey news of Haddad's latest intimidation. There will follow one of a familiar series of warnings: that Haddad's gunmen will shell a village if the Palestinians who are allegedly there do not leave; that Haddad's men will kill another Irish soldier if his militia are harassed; that his

artillery will destroy some mountain hamlet in UN territory if the authorities do not return his water supply and let him take a bath. These threats, however unreasonable—even crazy—have created in UNIFIL an unhealthy obsession with Haddad's every personal mood. For the United Nations soldiers in Southern Lebanon Major Haddad has become a kind of King Lear, threatening

the terrors of the earth from his little Ruritania, a hobgoblin monarch whose voice—when it comes deep and booming over the United Nations' radio telephones—is greeted with moments of stunned silence by the young officers in the operations room.

Major Haddad is of course no madman, nor is he as insane as his detractors believe. The danger which he represents lies not so much in his own militia,

murderous though they have proved to be, but in his Israeli backers. And there lies the mystery of UNIFIL.

For no one in UNIFIL has any idea why the Israeli permit, issued by the Haddad, to harass the UN lines. What, for example, is Lt-Col Yehuda Hamirashi of the Israeli military intelligence doing all the time in the south Lebanese village of Bent Jbeil? Why is Lt-Col Gary Galut of the Israeli army so frequently liaising with Haddad's gunmen in the Lebanese Christian enclave? And what is the shadowy figure of Israel's Major Haddad doing so often in Marjayoun? General Sirkin, the UN force commander, has constantly pondered the issue of Israeli involvement. "I have asked myself that question many times," he says. "I don't think the day-to-day harassment that we have been subjected to is in the interests of the Israeli authorities—we have had to focus our attention on this, making us less effective in preventing infiltrations."

Other United Nations officers take a darker view. They recall that an old Zionist plan submitted to the 1919 peace conference showed an Israeli state running almost as far north as the Lebanese city of Sidon. They believe the Israelis want instability in Southern Lebanon and there is a theory current at United Nations headquarters that the Israeli army's Northern Command would like to re-occupy Southern Lebanon and that Major Haddad, the former Defeat Minister, did not want to offend his chiefs of staff by ordering them to break contact with Haddad.

A few senior soldiers also nurse the terrible but unproved suspicion that Israeli troops were present when two UN soldiers of the United Nations were murdered last month. If even a fraction of all this mistrust is justified, then UNIFIL may be as doomed as its mandate.

Geoffrey Smith

## A manifest danger for Labour

The key question posed by tomorrow's special Labour Party conference is whether the national executive committee's statement, on which the proceedings will be based, is a left-wing document. There can be no doubt that it is, even though it is compiled from previous conference decisions. Politicians point out frequently, but not unfairly, that journalists can give a distinctive bias to the news simply by their selection of items to report. Equally, it is not unreasonable for a journalist to point out that politicians can give a bias to the presentation of their policy simply by their choice from among the numerous resolutions adopted over the years.

In this instance the left-wing majority on the NEC have made a selection that will, they hope, provide a base for the policy on which Labour will fight the next election and govern thereafter. There is nothing improper in this. The right-wing would, and should, do the same in comparable circumstances. The critical question is whether this statement will serve the left's purpose. Will it, once it has been adopted, become a document from which it is impossible to disentangle the party?

There are mixed feelings among Labour's principal right-wingers as to how much it matters, with a number of them attaching relatively little importance to it. The next election is a good way off, the party usually has an "irresponsible frolic" when it goes into opposition, without this having much bearing on what it will do when it comes back into office. In any case, the party leader will ensure that nothing really unacceptable will get into the manifesto when the time comes.

So the argument runs. It is

plausible, but in its more simplistic form it is dangerous. In the first place, it is not true that policies adopted in opposition have little influence on what will be done once a party is installed in government. A manifesto can serve two purposes: it can be a prospectus or a treaty. For Labour it is principally the latter, the basis of which the different wings of the party agree to fight a united campaign.

That is why so much attention is paid within the party to fulfilling manifesto commitments: this is a powerful consideration for any Labour government: it can direct ministers quite considerably from the course of action which they would otherwise have pursued. The last Labour government lost much better administration once it had got out of the way most of the commitments with which it had been saddled in opposition.

It would be a mistake to assume that in the future, any more than in the past, Labour ministers will be free to begin a totally new life once they are

sitting comfortably in their departments. It is true that the longer they are there the more their policies will be determined by the pressure of events. But to begin with at least, their actions will be much influenced by the baggage they bring with them.

Can the party rely, then, on the leader ensuring that no dangerous explosives get into that baggage? It seems likely that the outcome of the constitutional rows which have preoccupied the party since the election will be either to leave the responsibility for the manifesto where it was before—that is with the parliamentary leadership—and the NEC to settle between them—or conceivably to change the decision-making machinery so as effectively to bypass the present majority on the NEC.

But it does not follow that whoever is leader next time will be able to exert the same degree of control over the manifesto that Mr Callaghan did last year. There is a feeling, not confined to the left, that was just a bit too high-handed, so

there would be greater resistance to any repeat performance. It is always easier for this kind of psychological authority to be exercised by a Prime Minister than a Leader of the Opposition. And so long as the NEC's agreement to the manifesto is still required, the process depends upon the leader's bluff not being called.

According to the conventional wisdom, no NEC could under the traditional arrangement force the party leader to go into an election with a manifesto that was unacceptable to him. No manifesto could be produced at all unless both sides agreed, and if he withheld his consent the NEC would never dare to push their views so far as to plunge the party into a leadership crisis at such a time.

But that argument can be used both ways. Can one really imagine that any of those likely to be leading the party into the next election would on the brink of the campaign forego his chance of becoming Prime Minister? If such a conflict were to arise again at the eleventh hour there would be a

test of wills, which the leader would stand a fair chance of winning. But there would be an equal prospect of a messy compromise.

If the right-wing are to be at all confident of not being landed with unpopular policies they will have to fight that battle well before the next election. At the moment Labour is on the way to becoming a party of moderate men and militant measures. The constitutional conflicts seem on the whole to be going against the left. The method of electing the leader and of reselecting figures on that wing of the party will probably not be changed so as to weaken the grip of the right and centre on the parliamentary party. But the left are winning the policy battles because they are filling a vacuum.

It is not surprising that there should be such a vacuum when the party has spent so many years in office and when the managerial right—as distinct from the right wing of ideas—has been in the ascendant. There is a good deal of fresh thinking taking place on the right, with books in prospect from a number of the leading figures on that wing of the party. But there is a world of difference in politics between the production of interesting ideas and the jelling of those ideas into a party strategy.

That is the stage which the right have yet to reach. They must do so if they are not to find themselves in positions of prominence in a party going along a path which they have no wish to travel. They still have time. Tomorrow's proceedings will not be decisive. But they should be a warning to the right of what will happen if the party concentrates too much of its attention on the constitutional battles.

## What did you say your name was?

known to her as the world's greatest authority on the subject of names, she was at the moment most intensely interested.

My own experiences have not been so traumatic but nevertheless disturbing. On first lunching at the London Club, I was fortunate enough to join "I tested myself" not separately but, as I was told was proper, in a vacant chair at the long table between two other members. As I would have done at home, I introduced myself. The two gentlemen cringed. The obvious horror, the one blanching, the other turning scarlet, as if I had uttered a ghastly obscenity to his grandmother. Then silence for the rest of the lunch.

Having learned from that gaffe, I now begin a conversation with a gentleman without prelude with some such remark as, "Would you care to see the howling I just bought at Harrods with which to strangle Legrand Marnier after his dreadful speech in Commons yesterday?" A slightly disconcerting remark, but certainly, as may well be the case, I fail to know, because of the lack of an introduction, that my table-mate is himself Legrand Marnier.

I have had a hundred happy conversations with gentlemen next to whom I have sat at that luncheon table, many serious and indeed intimate. I would have liked to have seen more of many of those momentary companions. Just wish, the hell I knew who they were.

Alfred Friendly  
The author has served as the London correspondent of The Washington Post.

Philip Ho

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## ESTONIAN DIARY

My value system suggests that if you don't normalise our monetary imbalance, you'll get a right going over...



social attitudes. Throughout history the Estonians were the wealthier, more cultured, more developed people while the Finns scratched a living across the Gulf. Since 1940 the situation has been reversed. But some Finns still need to show off their new riches, to flaunt their freedom in bad behaviour.

Links with Finland are not simply alcoholic. All Tallinn Finns, which can easily be recognised with the help of a small, cheap adapter fixed to the set. It came as quite a shock when an Estonian guide told me how much she enjoyed *The Onedini* and *RBC* television comedies exported to Finland.

To Russians going to Tallinn it seems as though the western way of life has already arrived. It's our little piece of the "west". A Russian once remarked: "The shops are better stocked, there are good cafes and restaurants, people seem better dressed, the radio broadcasts western pop music."

Above all, things seem to work in Estonia. There is a greater sense of initiative and responsibility. Private housing was permitted for many years after the war and some elegant leafy suburbs grew up on the outskirts of the old city.

Russian tourists can be seen everywhere in Tallinn. They come to buy up everything they can see in the shops, which causes some local resentment. Prime Minister, admitted at a recent press conference that Soviet tourists tend to buy clothes, shoes, meat, milk and so on but added disingenuously: "Some people prefer practical things to souvenirs. Perhaps they don't appreciate some of the same things they have at home."

mistake to suggest there is any real opposition to the Russian presence. Instead they show only a grudging acceptance to their own language and culture and refuse to speak Russian. Of all republics, Estonia is the only one where statistics show that knowledge of Russian is more limited than it was in the last census.

10 years ago it is the only place where I have found it a positive advantage to "sunder" and halt in Russian (though it is surprising how much of the language people will speak if they know you are a foreigner). I once told a Russian how much I liked Estonia. "Ah," he smiled, "now I can see you are anti-Soviet."

One great manifestation of Estonian culture is the national song festival, which takes place every five years. Like an enormous eldorado it draws singers from all corners of the republic to Tallinn, where 20,000 people stand and sing national songs to an audience of up to 200,000. It is an emotional occasion, a national re-dedication of the people to their country.

This year the festival will take place just before the Olympics. At the centre for the yachting competition, Tallinn will play an important part in this very different Soviet festival. The preparations have been typical thorough and tasteful. A new yachting centre has been built just around the bay from Tallinn, and a top-class hotel and sports complex

Yachting is not a sport for ordinary Russians, and the fleet of sailing boats now moored in the harbour will be a sight to wonder if the bourgeois taken over. In fact each club together to buy which belong to sports clubs and factories.

The Olympic yachting will include every conceivable facility for both competing and watching. It was tried out in the annual Baltic regatta and was found by those took part to be well over. The Olympic organisers said the regatta will be a watch the events on cbs cut television only a few from the special press. They will have a banyan machines at hand are promised a phone, any part of Europe with minutes.

Unfortunately, yachting of the sports kind is the Olympic boys. And yet one thinks of the right wrongs of the boycott, I seem a pity that British men, among many other, not be there to give over to a competition which Estonians themselves put Tallinn on the international map and could have some prestige in their own right. If you are not to get up to Tallinn, I case it is worth it.

Michael Bu



# The Times Summer Books

## avouring literary detours and digressions

ry Britain  
er's Guide to Writers  
marks  
nk Morley  
son, £10.95)

author of this highly  
e and in many ways  
ble book was born in  
I tells us he made his  
rary journey 75 years  
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l in England to become  
her, a founder-director  
e and Faber and the  
T. S. Eliot and Her-  
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wrote the choruses for  
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1933, and when Lady  
ere withdrew her part-  
room *The Criterion* it  
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ckers rallied round. It  
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er and Faber  
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ounger guide would  
less attention to, say,  
Herbert, Collins,  
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sarily be right, and  
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m Richardson, John-  
n, Macaulay, Tenny-  
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of any age. Further  
w younger guides  
expressed without  
wholehearted artless-  
e-deep sense, of  
ancient loyalties and  
Arthur and Robin  
ute again old ground,  
ways vanish beneath

It took me some time to  
relish the virtues of *Literary  
Britain*. My mistake lay in  
attempting to read it right  
through from cover to cover  
like an ordinary book. It is not  
an ordinary book: the density  
of anecdote, reference and  
quotation is such that half way  
through I gave up saturation-  
coverage in despair and began  
exploring more selectively. My  
headache vanished, my pleasure  
increased at once and re-  
mained high to the end, for  
Morley is a master of the  
elegant digression—on the dis-  
semination of print outside  
London, on the literary pro-  
vince of the Cheshire Car-  
penter, on George Vancouver's  
music box or the irresistible  
influence of Mrs Radcliffe upon  
the titles of John Keats—and  
such detours may only be  
savoured slowly and in re-  
laxation.

Glimpses of autobiography  
are tantalizingly modest and few  
in the 500 pages of this jour-  
ney round the numerous liter-  
ary sites of Britain. Nor are the  
sites all numinous, of course.  
But if you feel that you do not  
wish to know that *All Quiet  
on the Western Front* was  
first translated into English  
at Jordans in Bucking-  
hamshire, the fact that E. W.  
Hornung and Warwick Deeping  
first saw the light of day  
respectively in Middlesbrough  
and Southend does suggest  
that escapist writers for the  
middle classes might tend to  
come from the very places  
whence in their reading the  
middle classes wished most  
fervently to escape. Worth a  
tiny doctoral thesis, at least.  
You will find neither *Raffines  
nor Sorrell and Son* in *The  
Oxford Literary Guide to the  
British Isles* (1977), which main-  
tains a slightly more exalted  
view of English literature  
though not without its own  
austere wit: the editors Dorothy  
Eagle and Hilary Carnell do  
remind us that Mrs John  
Knights in *Emma* declared  
that her family always enjoyed  
the holiday in Southend and  
never found the least incon-  
venience from the mud." A  
passionate Austenite who sniffs  
out Jane and her characters all  
over England, Mr Morley has  
strangely forgotten the  
Knights in Southend.

The two guides could hardly  
be less alike. Each is thorough  
and neither claims to be exhaus-  
tive. Morley omits Kilvert (his  
most serious offence), *The Re-  
cruiting Officer* in Shrewsbury  
and Falstaff on Gad's Hill—and  
to enjoy a truly comprehensive  
view of the field you should  
acquire both, together with yet  
a third, Margaret Drabble's



Happy autumn fields in Lincolnshire, near Somersby, where Tennyson was born and found melancholy inspiration; from Margaret Drabble's *A Writer's Britain* (Thames & Hudson, £10.50). Charles Tennyson, the poet's grandson, described it thus: "Somersby is a tiny hamlet tucked remotely away in a corner of the Lincolnshire wolds. The slopes of wold and valley are dotted with copses and nobles trees, amongst which lie tiny villages and square-towered churches."

handsomely illustrated essay,  
*A Writer's Britain*, published  
last year. Morley offers a con-  
tinuous narrative up and down  
and in between the six major  
roads across Britain, with  
maps along the way and good  
indices of people and places at  
the back. Eagle and Carnell  
are more compact and designed  
alphabetically like a small  
gazetteer. Their maps are better.  
There are dozens, more likely  
hundreds, of discrepancies in  
content and taste. In Morley,  
for instance, you will find  
Buckden in Northamptonshire  
for its associations with Crom-  
well, Pepys and Sterne; it is

excluded from Eagle and Car-  
nell presumably on the ground  
that the Lord Protector was not  
a writer, that Pepys (more  
strictly, Mrs Pepys) was only  
burying gold there during the  
invasion scare of 1667, and that  
Sterne, as Morley admits, was  
curate at Buckden for only a  
very short time. Neither do  
they allow Churchill or Cham-  
berlain nor George Fox in Leices-  
ter: Morley has both, the first  
because he admires Churchill's  
prose highly, the second be-  
cause of the thrilling apocry-  
phal tale of the Quaker's leather  
workshop in Carlyle's *Sartor  
Resartus*.

The great joy of the informal,  
as distinct from the encyclo-  
paedic approach to literary  
travelling is that the reader is  
constantly taken by surprise—  
Aubrey at Avebury, Crabbe in  
Wessex, Kipling on Radnor's  
Wall—and one of the most  
effective devices in *Literary  
Britain* is Morley's skill in en-  
dowing a place with more than  
one writer and allowing them  
to enrich one another: we see  
Coleridge, supremely, through  
the eyes of Hazlitt; *Middle-  
march* (written in *Huslemere*)  
with Leslie Stephen and Henry  
James; the indignant Words-  
worth ruffled when called

"giddy" by the fearlessly win-  
some author of "The boy stood  
on the burning deck".  
The more you enjoy travel-  
ling the more you know, al-  
though it is more generally held  
that the reverse is true. Frank  
Morley possesses the great  
popularizing gift of his contem-  
porary H. V. Morton: the  
minute after he has told you  
something, you feel you have  
known it all your life. He per-  
forms the task with a lifetime's  
knowledge and affection from a  
clear head and a full heart.

Michael Ratcliffe

## Green fingered mysteries

Landscape with weeds by  
Graham Rose (Elm Tree Books,  
£4.95)

Graham Rose is the gardening  
correspondent of *The Sunday  
Times*. Without knowing for  
certain, I suspect that this is  
one of the many books to be  
published this year which will  
owe their existence in part to  
the suspension in publication of  
his and this newspaper through  
1979 and the consequent  
creative silliness of their con-  
tributors. In that sense the  
suspension may be likened to a  
hard spring pruning; an abun-  
dance of lesser buds and flowers  
were sacrificed for a few  
choicer and more substantial  
blooms later on.

Rose's regular readers will  
know that he is customarily  
both informative and entertain-  
ing, and this book is no excep-  
tion. However, on the principle  
that no true gardener will ever  
offer more than grudging praise  
to another, I have one substan-  
tial criticism which relates to  
the conceptual basis of the work.

As a gardening bore of long  
standing, I feel qualified to rule  
that the book is not nearly bor-  
ing enough. That is not as  
perverse a comment as it seems.  
The best literature and broad-  
casting about horticulture are  
imbued with an obsessive single-  
mindedness, a total mental  
obliteration of anything uncon-  
nected with the soil. Rose's  
account of how he transformed  
his Oxfordshire wilderness into  
a well-ordered garden is grip-  
ping and keeps to the  
earthly detail, but less fascinat-  
ing when he diverts into a dis-  
cussion of irrelevances.

I detect here the baleful in-  
fluence of a publisher's editor,  
possibly one uninitiated into the  
green-fingered mystery. I can  
imagine the conversation.  
"Let's have something that will  
appeal to people who don't gar-  
den as well as those who do,"  
the editor will have said, over  
lunch at the Garrick. So Rose  
contrived a sub-plot concerning  
what he calls his "slaves",  
friends from London who mo-  
tored down at weekends to help  
him with the work. They pos-  
sessed, throughout, a riparian rights  
winger, now delivering crates of  
diner, now shifting stones from  
one end of the plot to the other,  
but they are never fleshed out.

We learn that one is a film  
director, and we assume that a  
number are women, since he  
relates how local farmhands

(male) divert their tractors to  
watch them sunbathing topless.  
But we never know enough  
about them to make them in-  
teresting. Indeed, we would be  
able to identify better with the  
author's own heroic efforts if  
we knew more about him. Only  
in the very last chapter does  
he sketch in some of his back-  
ground, but by then it is too  
late. As a gardener, he must  
know that only by building a  
sure foundation, by determined  
spade-work, can you hope for  
first-rate results.

Finally the best drawn charac-  
ter is Sner, a countryman who  
comes by the garden regularly  
and makes dampening com-  
ments on Rose's efforts. Every  
gardener has a Sner in his  
life—sometimes a real person,  
sometimes metaphysical. It was  
Sner, the perennial messenger  
of doom, who first warned of the  
onset of Dutch Elm Disease.  
Rose's authoritative account of  
the development and origins of  
this disease is, incidentally, one  
of the most interesting parts  
of the book.

Only he had restricted him-  
self to such meaty stuff, but  
again trying to broaden the  
appeal, he stuffs the work with  
anecdotes. The really funny  
anecdotal gardening books are  
those in which the protagonist  
can make a convincing case for  
himself as a bumbling incompe-  
tent—something which Rose,  
with his impressive credentials,  
cannot do. He is therefore re-  
duced to describing incidents of  
such marginal interest that in  
one or two cases he loses inter-  
est and gives up half way. He  
starts a story about how he had  
to remove some newly erected  
fence posts to make way for the  
neighbouring farmer's harvester,  
fussing over whether it will  
damage his new lawn—but he  
never tells us whether it does  
so. Again he leaves us wonder-  
ing over the intriguing mystery  
of the poisoned terret, some-  
thing *The Sunday Times* in-  
sight team might have investi-  
gated with profit.

There is much to enjoy in the  
book, as well as useful tips  
about the care and maintenance  
of plants, trees and vegetables.  
Some of Rose's maxims are  
worthy of *The Thoughts of  
Chairman Mao*: "Nothing  
transforms a landscape more  
rapidly than a combine harves-  
ter" and "It is more satisfy-  
ing to obtain a good crop of  
something ordinary than a poor  
crop of something exotic".

You do not have to be think-  
ing of converting a wild garden  
yourself to read this, any more  
than you have to be thinking  
about going to sea in a raft to  
enjoy a book about Kon-Tiki.  
Like all true-life adventures,  
you read it to share it vicari-  
ously and to admire the spirit  
embodied in the enterprise.

Michael Leapman

## ove of the country

for several things  
different.  
ks in front of me all  
ritain, yet hardly two  
in common than that  
written by people who  
country.

er takes extraordinary  
er, perhaps, has any-  
yed a region as David  
has observed North  
2 in his severe years  
here. Between Wash-  
(Gollancz, £7.95), his  
fiction book, is not  
geographical. It's not  
reman's-eye-view. It's  
It is so densely writ-  
o keen is one to miss  
minded thoughts, that  
get take more reading  
longer books.

Pownall reacts to  
e with an almost  
e response, and in Lan-  
e experiences perma-  
a sense of "Thim-  
not a sense of  
ut its opposite."  
done before and  
ne again." His rueful,  
proach inspires much  
writing with a wild  
like the accounts of  
of an ambulatory man-  
om squids in (dead)  
stines, and the World  
Throwing Champion-  
the field next to his.  
I'm not kidding. At  
time, he is deeply  
y his babies. "The  
ways what it was and  
were. It is the abso-  
lute of history."

v and another in this  
e he imparts a great  
the hills and shores,  
Blackpool and, above  
aster, dominated by  
ment to Lord Ash-  
Jimmy Williamson  
king, who ruled Lan-  
40 years. The book  
people, plays, pubs,  
all loves them all, par-  
ticularly.

so much that it is ar-  
his original approach  
gly bounded subject  
wrote about this pre-  
referred? that I would  
to bombard you with  
ems. Much better that  
his book. Please, do.

different is the out-  
vo other authors and  
s, both prolific in  
ical books. If one test  
book is that it makes  
to explore, these cer-  
s. Jessica Lockhouse,  
always lived in the  
ts Borders of the  
t (Robert Hale, £5.95)  
ore and the minia-  
story, hamlets, farms  
manoeuvres, battle skir-  
d dynastic marriages,  
was the raiders' routes  
Lancaster and along

the Wall, crosses the Border to  
Liddesdale and Annandale,  
then turns south to Cheshire  
and the Welsh Border. The  
Scotts stream down to raid  
fiercely debated country which  
is now a peaceful backwater,  
with delicious names like  
Maunds Meaburn; Brough  
Castle is defended by six brave  
Normans to the last man before  
falling to the Galloway hordes.

The indefatigable Maurice  
Lindsay gives us Lowland Scot-  
tish Villages, in Robert Hale's  
Village Series (£5.95). Low-  
lands, of course, means not  
merely the Borders and waist of  
Scotland, but up the east coast  
to Caithness and John O' Groats  
—a big canvas. Here is masses  
of up-to-date information,  
including whether it's a conserva-  
tion area, or a threatened build-  
ing, and plenty of lively  
supper-like Eddies' being  
the birthplace of the man who  
in 1852 gave Scotland a dry  
Sunday for a century and a  
quarter.

Turning the pages of these  
two well-researched books full  
of loving detail, fruit of years  
of devotion to a worthy subject,  
one is tempted unworthily to  
ask how they are written?  
—This garnering of knowledge  
has a scrappy, or perhaps  
beside-the-book quality which  
induces—appropriately?—a  
kind of fatigue as the mind  
constantly switches from village to  
village, family to family.  
Marvelous stuff, and rightly  
rescued from the ephemera of  
illustrated articles or broad-  
casts, yet put together in this  
way all the details do not add  
up to a comprehensible whole,  
or a total view of place.

Pamela Sreen's *Portrait of  
Wiltshire* (Robert Hale, £5.95;  
revised edition of the 1971 edition), is  
intensely personal like David  
Pownall's book, though other-  
wise as different as chalk from  
cheese—a Wiltshire saying, I  
learn. While neither a guide-  
book nor a historical work, it  
does communicate in almost  
every sentence the feeling of a  
county and the lives of its  
people, past and present.

It's chatty, filled, again, with  
random jottings, making dew-  
ponds stuck in a footnote  
mystifies me—yet knitted into a  
cohesive whole. And unasham-  
edly romantic, as in her reflec-  
tions on Stonehenge, or the  
ghost village of Imber, whose  
inhabitants the army evicted  
long ago. A shortage of  
scholarly information may dis-  
please some readers, as may the  
eager style enclosing quotes:  
"moved out." "glowing down"  
"rallied round." For Pamela  
Sreen, Wiltshire is a place of  
the living as well as history. One  
of her characters puts it aptly:  
"You can't buy association".

Next come a couple of busi-  
nesslike paperbacks stuffed  
with useful facts. A recent area  
guide in the New County Series  
is Bobby Freeman's *Gwent*  
(Robin Clark, £1.50), with notes

on chief villages, including  
local entertainments, under  
areas each with a short in-  
troduction. Latest in the *Walks  
for Motorists* series ("park and  
walk", perhaps) is *South  
Devon* (Frederick Warne,  
£1.50), where Alan Coles  
briskly guides 30 walks in the  
Plymouth-to-Sidmouth area, in-  
cluding sketch-maps and useful  
summaries of what each walk  
is about.

*The Lake District, a Century  
of Conservation* (John Bartol-  
omew & Sons Ltd, £9.95) is in  
no sense a guide but an account  
by Geoffrey Beard—here tem-  
porarily leaving his usual sub-  
ject of Georgian craftsmen—of  
the peculiar problems of con-  
servation in this wildest of  
English regions; followed by  
extended notes by Geoffrey  
Berry, Consultant Secretary to  
the Friends of the Lake Dis-  
trict, on his own 114 photo-  
graphs.

The Lakes are under con-  
tinual threat to their landscape,  
ecology and hence whole en-  
vironment. Their wild yet sig-  
nificant character has a signifi-  
cance quite out of scale with  
their compact area, a 15 miles  
radius round Langdale Pikes.  
This peaceful region of remote  
hills and valleys and quiet  
meres has been the scene of  
constant battle. Canon Raven-  
sley started the campaign in  
1878 against Manchester's use  
of Thirlmere as a reservoir;  
eventually Friends of the Lake  
District were founded (1934),  
and in 1951 the Lakes became  
a national park. The fight  
continues.

Town water supplies make  
constant demands: lakes dammed  
into reservoirs create  
unstable waterlens, whose  
"draw-down" in drought  
leaves sterile shores endang-  
ering aquatic life and vegetation;  
whole valleys have been  
drowned and Mardale church  
and the Angliers Inn at Enner-  
dale are lost, apparently need-  
lessly. Insensitive conifer  
afforestation, instead of hard-  
wood, is detrimental equally to  
the scene, its accessibility, and  
to farming. Here present  
policy seems to point to a  
happier future.

Then there are main roads.  
Early Lakeland motoring must  
have been a joyous adventure,  
very rough for very few, but  
reasoned protest failed to stop  
a motor road invasion. "Don't  
Californiate the Lakes!"  
In confrontations over the  
Penrith/Cockermouth road, the  
Levens Park inquiry, and  
others, amenity organizations  
were sometimes informed too  
little and too late.

This book could have done  
with a map. Apart from  
that, Jack, it is a valuable  
documented history for con-  
servationalists of how it was done  
in one unique, incessantly  
threatened part of England's  
most prized countryside. The  
problem is, how to prevent in-  
advertently destroying the thing  
we love.

Mary Cosh

## The rhythm of the sea

Here is a fair tide of books  
concerned with the sea and  
sailing craft. Anyone attracted  
by such a rich region of history  
will gain from a cruiser-weight  
volume called *An Illustrated  
History of Ships* (New English  
Library, £12.50) edited by E. L.  
Cornwall, which thoroughly ex-  
plores how sailing vessels have  
served man from dugout to  
Polaris submarine.

The sea has its own rhythm  
pacing the evolution of the  
world and there has been a  
fascinating variety of ships used  
to transport and trade, defend  
and attack. They have lumbered  
into action as galleons and  
Dreadnoughts, traded to every  
shoreline of the world as brigs  
and barquentines, square-  
riggers and schooners and after  
helping to discover the world  
became the principal vehicle for  
developing it.

From this perspective of  
ships as very important objects  
the book approaches its subject  
helped by a wealth of illustra-  
tions. In 15 sections the devel-  
opment of sail and mechanical  
propulsion are examined, the  
great voyages of discovery  
charted and the lives of leading  
mariners traced. Other chapters  
contain features on seafaring  
skulduggery, ships of war and  
peace, and what makes the sea  
a safe or a treacherous place  
to be.

We have heard most if it  
before, but everything is here  
in one volume. The ships of  
Sir Cloudesly Shovell's fleet  
founder off the Scillies, fol-  
lowed by a damp catalogue of  
disaster and names better  
known for being under the  
water than on top. That section  
concludes with the sticky end  
which met the Torrey Canyon  
not far from Sir Cloudesly's  
debate 260 years earlier. Plus  
ça change.

Since sailing has become a  
much more practical pastime,  
as any summertime creek, pond  
or estuary will testify, there  
should be ample bookshelf  
space for handbooks on how to  
do it. Roland Deek with James  
and Inge Moore have produced  
*The Complete Sailing Handbook*  
(Martin Dunitz, £9.95), a trans-  
lation from the German, which  
not only explains how to do it  
but dismantles the entire sperr  
down to the simplest clear and  
cold front. The book is perfectly  
suited to anyone who has actu-  
ally taken up dinghy sailing or  
keel boat cruising and is in  
those shoal waters of wanting  
a swift and simple explanation  
either for something he has  
done or of something someone  
has said.

The book is well illustrated  
with exceptionally clear dia-

grams and covers point by point  
all that is essential to sailing.  
For example, it is useful to  
know what to do when your  
mast snaps, your crew falls over-  
board or your boat bursts into  
flames. "Celestial navigation—  
a crash course" has a startling  
ring but the chapter removes  
much of the mystery from this  
ancient method of pinpointing  
position and the chapter de-  
scribing how to analyse the  
weather takes the same sharp,  
point by point approach.

The leading marine historian  
and director of the National  
Maritime Museum, Basil Green-  
hill, has been looking closely at  
schooners, those most graceful  
of ships that, with square-rigged  
vessels, were the greatest class  
of pre-steam "merchantmen".  
Schooners (Batsford, £12.50) is  
a book liberally illustrated with  
photographs that capture the  
real patch-working toughness of  
these working ships.

A schooner is distinguished by  
her number of masts and the  
set and disposition of her sails.  
The vessels become popular  
because they were cheaper to  
operate than square-riggers,  
required less manpower and in  
the New England and eastern  
Canadian winters needed much  
less work to be done aloft. By  
the early 19th century the  
schooner had been developed  
to a point where it could out-  
distance square-rigged pursuers  
and the rig was adopted on a  
wide scale by smaller British  
merchant vessels. Basil Green-  
hill relates a most curious sea  
battle in March 1918 at Uxer-  
ston in Cumbria between a sur-  
faced German submarine and  
two British schooners lying  
almost becalmed waiting for the  
wind. The sailing ships, armed  
under the 1917 scheme with  
three-pounder and 12-pounder  
weapons, surprised the subma-  
rine by firing back and a ding-  
dong battle lasted an hour  
before an armed trawler came  
to their aid. There is a clear  
whiff of nostalgia about this  
book for a type of vessel that  
was swift, efficient and aesthet-  
ically pleasing. Perhaps if the  
oil runs out Mr Greenhill will  
be able to dig out some of the  
old plans.

Back to our modern mariner  
picking his way along the south  
coast and trying to identify a  
confusion of landmarks from the  
pitching cockpit of a small boat.  
Modern charts give a bird's eye  
view of the coastline but  
Adrienne and Peter Oldale in  
*Navigating Britain's Coastline*  
(Duckworth, £5.95) have  
produced a landward view from  
the sea in the same way that  
Victorian charts presented what  
the mariner should be looking  
for in a crisp line drawing of  
particular headlands and  
features. The book covers Land's  
End to Portland, and is a useful  
aid to navigation, giving an  
unfolding view of what the  
sailor should be seeing from  
offshore and what he should be  
seeking to avoid. It is an inge-  
nuous development of an old  
idea.

I have lived right next door  
to the sea for almost seven  
years. The tide shuffles up and  
down the beach a few hundred  
yards away, huge weather  
fronts sail by overhead, fishing  
boats cast nets in the deep  
channel offshore, a neighbour  
combs the beach each morning,  
exercising his riparian rights,  
a colony of fulmars breeds on a  
nearby cliff and there are  
oyster catchers and waders  
galore. I am aware of all  
these things but what actually  
makes this marvellous rhythm  
of the shoreline operate?  
Suzanne Beedell in *Country  
Living by Sea and Estuary*  
(David & Charles, £7.50)  
explains for anyone living where  
I do how everything really  
works. There is little need now  
to guess.

Ronald Faux

CONTENTS	
Archaeology and travel books reviewed by David Hunt, page III;	
Children's books by Brian Alderson, page II;	
Cookery books by Peter Langan, page III;	
Countryside by Mary Cosh, page I;	
Créatures by Derek Parker, page IV;	
Crime by H. R. F. Keating, page II;	
Drinking books by John Groser; page III	
Fiction by Bryan Appleyard, page II;	
Fishing by Conrad Voss Bark, page IV;	
Gardening by Roy Hay, page III;	
Historical novels by Philippa Toomey, page II;	
Historical pastord for children by Neil Phillip; page II	
Royals by Hugo Vickers, page IV;	
Ships and sailing by Ronald Faux, page I;	
Show Business books by Peter Waymark, page IV.	

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# The hooded gunman's anniversary

To celebrate the jubilee 12 books from the club's first 25 years have been reissued in handsome gold jackets (green simulated leather underneath, by jink) under the editorship of Julian Symonds. He has been clever indeed in finding four early examples that, while keeping strictly to the commandments of the genre—Mr Ronald Knox indeed had produced in 1924 a decalogue of rules for detective writers, comparing it, holy comparison, with the rules of cricket—will still provide today's readers with something, to hold interest.

The degree to which this happened, of course, varied. It is less to the fore in Rex Stout's *Even in the Best Families*, a display cabinet as eye for his fantastical but energy-imbued Nero Wolfe. But in Nina Bayden's *The Odd Flamingo* character is pleasurably

## A crop of novels

The trouble is it is amazingly difficult to read. Some letters hang together brilliantly and you look forward to the next word, to some

Caryatids and modern Athenian matriachs, whose shoulders hold the City of Athena suspended, from Henri Cartier Bresson Photographer. (Thames & Hudson, £25).

See the **Waters Burn**, by Anna Taylor (Collins, £5.95). Part of a troupe of ragged travelling actors, brother and sister, King and Isabel are witnesses to one version of what happened in the historical mystery, the **Gonville Conspiracy**. This leads them both, by different ways, to the English Court of the Scottish King James. It's a dramatic, curious story, given vivid life, and taking as its model, as the author acknowledges, aspects of Jacobean drama, and in particular, John Ford's *Tis Pity She's a Whore*. Excellent.

65p) the funniest bit of which is the title and few of the performers carry through their artificially constructed stories with the zest of Helen Cresswell in her "Bagthorpe Saga". Three volumes of this are now in paperback: Ordinary Jack (75p), Absolute Zero (75p), and Bagthorpe Unlimited (85p; all Puffin) and while you can see the engineering of plot and character that has gone into them, Mrs Cresswell has a bold sense of theatre and a brisk prose which keeps the comedy going.

Indeed, the mere presence of

The books, which trace the interminglings of a group of Sussex families, farmers, iron workers, horse-breeder, iron masters, and the like, from the Lark and the Laurel to the Civil War in Harrow and Hayest have maintained a consistently high standard which has won them deserved popularity. The characters are good, the plots are simple and plausible, and the historical settings sketched with high but sure touch. There are no long-winded historical explanations, simply a scrupulous exploration of the social background of the ordinary life.

*A Flight of Stearns* hinges round the Armada, and English Spanish rivalry, yet the heart of the book is a study of people and politics. Traversely, Barbara Willsa and the Harrow and Hayest and Robin Mendel, the young lovers whose affair was crowned with happiness in *The Iron Lily*, and examines a disintegration from love to disintegration to bitterness and pain.

Yet even at their saddest

## Pigs, foxes and Superhens

A variety of other well-meaning, largely jovial animals is also to be found in the gradually lengthening series of paperback "I Can Read" picture story books. Two of the best in the latest batch are Else Holmelund Minarik's *A Kiss for Little Bear*, illustrated, not without reference to

single out this year's big, unpredictable originals? These are not for imitation, but are examples of authors thickening the brew of story with convincing detail, and drawing from characters and events not just gasps or laughs but also true emotion: Joan Aiken's picaresque adventure story *Go Saddle the Sea* (Puffin, £1.10); Rosemary Sutcliffe's romantic re-creation of the age of *Boudicca: Song for a Dark Queen* (Knight, 85p) and Tanith Lee's ornate fantasy of the strange, other world East of Midnight (Puffin, 30p).

the Mantlemass novels, 'Lilia Ursula', Cecil, and 'Dame Elizabeth in The Lark and the Laurel, Catherine in The Spirit of Brown, Cecilia in The Duke and Duchess, and leave the mark on the reader: they are robust, self-willed characters who would scorn to be classed with the conventional superior females of historical fiction. Indeed, the characters of Cecil in the early chapters of 'The Lark and the Laurel' are somewhat a parody of such popular figures: "Oh, she cries bursting out with it. 'I was poor thing when I lived in London with my father and wit Alys!'. She remembered her frail hands, the tiny steps, the voice—and she made a sound of complete revulsion. 'Oh, what a doll—what a puppet!'"

It is the women who stick to the mind, and it is undoubted girls to whom the books will appeal, but they are by no means effeminate novels:

NEED PHILIP

Neil Phillips

## Problems

Won't be surpassed by any collection of short fiction in the next year, and perhaps not in the next 10. NEW YORK TIMES  
\$5.95

MARILYN FRENCH  
*The Bleeding Heart*

The new novel from the author of 'The Women's Room'. 'It will form a thesaurus of quotable feminism for years to come'. Anthony Thwaite, OBSERVER  
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ANDRE DEUTSCH

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## Stacks of historicals

Stand into Danger, by Alexander Kent (Hutchinson £5.50). It's 1774, and 18-year-old Richard Bolitho is promoted to third Lieutenant in the frigate

and the Empress of Russia with many a panting encounter (even with True Love) on the way. A perfect comedy role of Miss Joan Collins, *en travestie* in every sense.

to love with Richard, Duke of York, who has shown some passing interest. The Wars of the Roses flit to and fro in the background of a tale of rising prosperity and influence of the

# Summer Reading...

# BOB LANGLEY

## TRAVERSE OF THE GODS

'I haven't enjoyed a thriller so much in a long time. This isn't just another war story, but a brilliant and inventive adventure in its own right. It really is in a class by itself: superbly written and quite unputdownable.'

**JACK HIGGINS**, author of *The Eagle has Landed*  
£5.95

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'... the relationships are perceptively true and the narrative taut. Barstow knows the hearts and minds of his characters.' — *Observer*  
'I do not think there can be much doubt that this is Stan Barstow's best novel to date.'  
*Times Literary Supplement*  
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villages described
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England*  
£8.95

**From Michael Joseph**



...ent by  
...fantasy say that Mr  
...has strange ideas about  
...and has sold his soul to  
...commerce by supporting the  
...establishment of CAMRA  
...investments. The commercial  
...enterprise may or may not be  
...a good thing. The Guide must  
...definitely be, Mr Pratt's refer-  
...ence book is to my mind an  
...invaluable companion for  
...anyone who wants to find out  
...more about ale and perhaps  
...more important where to  
...drink it, under favourable con-  
...ditions.

**John Groser**



# The Times Summer Books

## Great and small

Other people's jobs are fascinating, and if one finds it engrossing to conjecture how difficult it may be to be a split welder or a meteorologist or Chairman of British Steel, it's also interesting to try to discover just what it's like to hold down a job as an okapi or a lion or a midge. It's partly this, and partly the almost excessive visual appeal of all animals (especially those with large eyes) that makes nature picture-books so attractive: well done, they're unputdownable.

Peaceable Kingdom (Allen & Unwin, £9.95) (where does the title come from? Jon Silkin's splendid poem of many years ago?) is such a book. An Guilfoyle has selected photographs from 17 guests, some of the world's best nature photographers; they are reproduced in ravishingly accurate colour, and simply set out as a handsome album (printed in America, wouldn't you know?). I say "simply" in fact, Edward R. Ricciuti has provided a "commentary" about as muscular as that of a Disney film ("Night brings rest for the creatures of the day..."), and interspersed the various sections with quotations from Scriabin, Emerson, Loren Eiseley, Arthur O'Shaughnessy, Ecclesiastes and other well-known nature-lovers. I'm not sure whether he means to be witty, sometimes that's the effect. "For unto a child is born," it says on one page, opposite a picture of something quite excessively nasty (an aphid, actually, indulging in a parthenogenesis, which is apparently done all summer long). Nevertheless, these pictures here of really luminous beauty and tenderness, and sometimes comedy (if Kernit ever sets eyes on page 29, Ms Guilfoyle can expect to be sued for unwarranted intrusion into its private life, especially since he seems to be the one in front).

David Attenborough's TV series *Life on Earth* (The Reader's Digest, £12.95) has been leapt upon by The Reader's Digest, who have directed their talents to producing a large volume "based on the original edition", but also no better for its metamorphosis. Again, there are marvellous pictures, many of them remote from any specially peaceable connotation: contemplation of a Japanese spider-crab three metres across, or a disemphatic spider happily tucking into a post-critial snack (her lover, nicely sedated), does nothing for my equanimity, and there are some nasty disemphaticisms later on. But again, "wonderful" is strictly the word, and "unbelievable" is another. Nothing in life could be as colourful as those South American frogs, dressed apparently for a music-hall appearance rivaling the Black Theatre of Prague at its most brightly fluorescent.

The book does seem in the end to try to do too much: to tell us, as the Victorian critic

put it, all, and more than all, that is known about even so vast a subject; so it becomes a book for browsing—often satisfactorily so, as when the designer offers us, say, a double-page spread on sea-slugs. Elsewhere, the less admirable traits of it and truly gruesome old-fashioned art-work lies limp on the page, with ill-realised drawings of hypothetical prehistoric landscapes, or those nasty little oversimplified "figures". All this makes it more difficult actually to read Mr Attenborough, who as far as one can see is really rather interesting. From that point of view, this is a coffee-table book in the old, pejorative sense.

Falconry in Arabia by Mark Allen (Orbis, £15) offers a fine example of text allied to pictures in a more sensible way. The author has apparently spent some time among the Arabian Bedouin, and his account is not only of falconry but of the Bedouin way of life, with its astonishingly generous hospitality, good manners, noble deportment and the intensely proud tradition of a much misunderstood people. There are beautiful photographs and some excellent drawings by Mary Clare Critchley-Salmonson; and as a bonus the book is printed on paper so good that it might still be 1935, properly bound and sewn. The text has an unselfconscious poetry about it, together with enthusiasm and knowledge. A lovely book.

And now, reference books, for the hand, the car, the shelf. The trouble with birds is that they won't keep still, and unless you're in the business of hides and disguises you can't get near enough to them, and identifying them (apart from knowing a robin from a crow) tends to be far more difficult than, say, telling a stockbroker from a baker, though in their respective plumage. The British Ornithologists' Guide to Bird Life Edited by Jim Flegg (Blandford Press, £10.95) is handsome, informative, comprehensive—but too large, perhaps, even for the car. I'm not sure who it's intended for; not me, I think, who can't remember the difference in appearance between the turnstone and the little stint long enough to get home and check up. Also for the shelf is *Europe by Nicholas Hammond and Michael Everett* (Ward, Lock, £9.95) nicely organized—picture of bird, silhouette of bird, little map showing haunts of bird, altogether on the page.

Collins' Bird Guide, by G. Stuart Keith and John Gooders (Collins, £5.95) on the other hand, with its 613 colour photographs of 464 species, is nevertheless reasonably compact, bound in one of those nasty but sturdy plastic covers. It doesn't only deal with British birds, so if you're cleaning your teeth into some Siberian lake and someone goes *jee jee* in your ear, all you have to do is turn to pages 602, and there is the Isabelline Warbler; and elsewhere there's a snap of him and very handy, some too. The pictures, by the way, in this and the two previous books, are practical, and only incidentally beautiful (though often that, too). The purpose is to present the birds in full view, so you can count

the waistcoat-buttons and observe the stitching round the armpits.

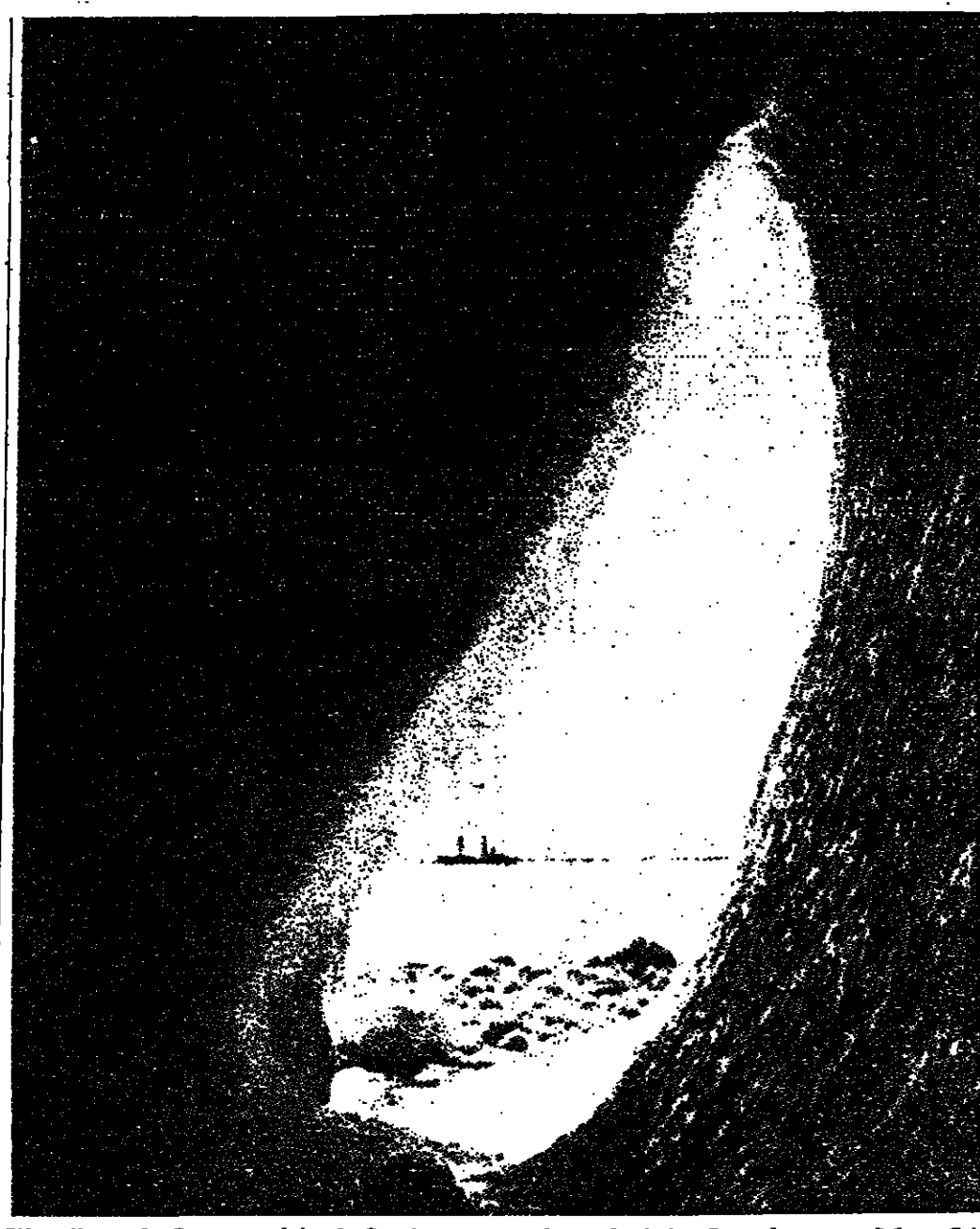
Hodder & Stoughton's *Natural History of Britain* series has five stoutly-bound volumes covering almost every conceivable type of landscape, every inch of space well-filled and the back cover handily marked out in centimetres in case you want to measure the diameter of Bodmin Moor or the depth of Dozmary Pool. They are *Coasts and Estuaries*, by Richard Barnes; *Rivers, Lakes and Marshes*, by Brian Whitton; *Towns and Gardens*, by Denis Owen; *Mountains and Moorlands*, by Arnold Darlington; *Fields and Lowlands*, by Derrick Boatman at £4.75 each. Each book covers the ecology of its terrain, and then has a field guide identifying trees, animals, birds, plants. Difficult to over-estimate the value of this kind of book, given that you want to know more about the environment you're living or holidaying in. Illustrations dull but useful, and extremely prolific.

Great Zoos of the World edited by Lea Luckman (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £10.50) deserves more space: authorities from the London Zoo write generously about world zoos, tracing their history and development, and recording many pleasures along the way. Here, Charles X feeding rose petals to a giraffe, there Sir Edward Hallstrom charging around New South Wales confiscating this animal and that. The story of the recovery of the German zoos after the war is fascinating. And the book is incidentally a rational argument for those much-criticized places.

No pictures or conversations in *Why Big Fierce Animals are Rare* (Allen & Unwin, £7.50), in which Paul Colvocoresses presents a series of thoughtful and stimulating essays on how nature works—checks and balances, efficiency, stability. He writes with enthusiastic clarity, and is very good indeed at describing, say, the territorial behaviour of some animals, or the way in which trees organize themselves into nations (as if we didn't have enough trouble with nationalistic humans). Actually, come to think, there are some charming drawings, by Vera Haggerty, but only such as to allow the text to breathe.

Wild Animals, Gentle Women by Margery Facklam (Harper Brace Jovanovich, £3.85) tells of a dozen women ornithologists and their accomplishments in the same Goodall and her chimps, Karen Pryor and her porpoises, Dian Fossey and her gorillas. Pleasant, untaxing reading. The *Natural History of Shetland* by R. J. Berry and J. L. Johnston (Collins, £8.50) is a well-known series, is for anyone actually going there and wanting to know about flora and fauna, not to say geology, vegetation, the diseases of the inhabitants: arterial disease prominent, longevity rampant, leprosy common (no, sorry, that was in the 18th century), and incidentally anyone playing for a job as a Shetland pony will be horrified to learn that these are now in general larger than those on the mainland. (Try the Falabella, enchanting, and seven hands high). Oh, yes, you can learn a lot from books.

Derek Parker



The Royal Geographical Society was founded in London on May 24, 1830. A crowded and enthusiastic meeting resolved that a society was needed "whose sole object shall be the promotion and diffusion of that most important and entertaining branch of knowledge—geography". In the 150 years since then the society has supported, financed, equipped, and advised almost every important expedition that has left Britain to explore the round earth's imagin'd corners. It sent Livingstone to Africa, Scott to the Antarctic, Hillary and Tenzing to Everest. This cavern in an iceberg for an unusual holiday, with Terra Nova in the distance, was photographed by Herbert Ponting in 1911; from To the Farthest Ends of the Earth, the history of the Royal Geographical Society 1830-1980, by Ian Cameron (Macdonald, £10.95).

## Star gazing

Star lives are endlessly fascinating and much better than anything Hollywood can invent. Stars, essentially, are ordinary people thrust into extraordinary circumstances. Some cope and others are destroyed. There is often a grotesque contrast between the public adulation and the private misery.

Peter Finch led as colourful a life as most. He was archetypal gossip column material, leaving a trail of hard drinking, two broken marriages, and a succession of well publicized affairs. He was also, given the right parts, a considerable actor, not that this would be easy to deduce from Elaine Dundy's biography, *Finch*, by Elaine Finch (Michael Joseph, £8.50).

Though the author claims sympathy for her subject, her relentless exposure of his private life, is tasteless and often embarrassing. A woman's magazine style does not help and one is left only with a feeling of sadness that Finch should be commemorated in this way. Better, perhaps, to remember him for films like *The Trials of Oscar Wilde*, *The Pumpkin Eater* and *Sunday Bloody Sunday* than for his exploits with the bottle and in the bedroom.

Alan Ladd's is another sad story, without even Finch's talent to redeem it. Ladd was an improbable film idol, so small that he had to stand on platforms to reach his leading ladies and in retrospect, at least, a pretty wooden screen presence. But during the 1940s, in company with another fleet-footed idol, Veronica Lake, he made it to the top; later he was in one of the best Westerns, *Shane*. The checklist in Beverly Liner's *Ladd* (Robson Books, £7.50) is a reminder of how few worthwhile films he made and Ms Liner's racy, anecdotal text does not begin to explain the enormous popularity he enjoyed before drink and drugs took over and killed him at the age of 50.

What a pleasure and a relief to turn to a star who lived a largely happy and gossip-proof life, still working in his seventies and died, probably as he would have wished, on a golf course. Bing Crosby had talent and style and superb technique and was languidly modest about it all. The man who sold more records than anyone and was for five years running the most popular film star in the United States still made time to answer his avalanche of fan mail before starting the day's work.

The Crosby Years, by Ken Barnes (Elin Tree Books, £9.95) is a sort of dictionary of Crosby, setting out the main facts of his life—even his elusive birth certificate—the details of his many discs and films and the music of some of his songs. There is a personal memoir, too. Ken Barnes produced six record albums with Crosby and knew him in his later years as well as most. The portrait is inevitably affectionate.

Jane Fonda belongs to a newer generation of stars, yet her life has been so worked over already that there seems

little for a biographer to add. We know about the mother who committed suicide; the famous father, Henry, too remote to offer affection; the spell as a sex goddess for Roger Vadim; the Vietnam war protests; and the Hollywood star with two Oscars.

The nude picture on the cover of Jane Fonda, All-American Anti-Heroine, by Gary Herman and David Downing (Omnibus Press, £2.95) prepares us for the worst but the book moves tastefully enough through the life and the films, with the emphasis, happily, on the latter. It cannot be more than an interim report since its subject is barely into middle age.

One of the best showbusiness autobiographies of recent years was *By Myself*, by Lauren Bacall (now reissued as a Coronet paperback, £1.95). The title is apt for Bacall apparently spurned ghost writers and penned every word. It certainly shows. We feel with her what it was like, as a shy and awkward youngster, to meet her idol, Bette Davis; to pester New York agents for work; to be discovered on a magazine cover and whisked off to Hollywood to be made into a star, all innocence and still only 19.

There is a touching and sympathetic account of her unlikely marriage to Humphrey Bogart, a man many years her senior, until his premature death from cancer. Lauren Bacall has a fine eye for detail and is wryly amusing about her setbacks.

Peter Waymark

## The charm of fishing

One of Cromwell's not very successful commandments, Robert Venables, before he was committed to the Tower of London in disgrace, produced a remarkably good book on angling, and has achieved immortality through the life and the films, with the emphasis, happily, on the latter. It cannot be more than an interim report since its subject is barely into middle age.

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For the past four years two madly dedicated fishermen, Brian Clarke and John Goddard, have been messing about in the upper waters of the Kennet and several other rivers placing underwater cameras in gravel and silt and weedbeds, getting soaked in the process, hopefully pressing buttons whenever a

trout went past or an insect floated overhead. Miles of film were wasted before they got what they wanted.

The best pictures they obtained have now been published in a book *The Trout and The Fly* (Benn, £7.95) which may well become a classic. In it anglers can see for the first time what the natural and the artificial flies look like as seen by a trout underwater. The accompanying text, superbly written, contains admirable advice on methods and techniques of fishing and is well illustrated with coloured photographs and line drawings. The publishers were unwise to make claims that the book "clears away the myths of angling folklore" since it confirms—but there is no doubt that the authors' intention to stimulate "a little new thinking" on fly fishing is admirably achieved.

We find—for example—for the first time, why the Orange Quill is such an effective evening fly. Underwater photographs of the dead fly (the spinner) drifting inert on the surface of the river show that when lit by the evening sun the fly is a wonderful flame-orange colour. This is the answer to the problem which has baffled anglers for nearly half a century. The value of the fly was known, the reason was not, until Goddard and Clarke took these pictures. There are also most surprising pictures of the arrival of an artificial fly on the surface within the cone of vision (the window) of a trout, which show that the trout does not approach the wings of the artificial seem to flare away from the body, rather like ghost wings, and only gradually return to it—a phenomena which appears to confirm what Marinaro in America has written concerning the importance of wings on the artificial pattern of the dun.

Where the book is likely to meet a certain scepticism is in the patterns of flies that the authors have designed, and deal with particularly difficult fish. Time will tell whether these are the answer to some of the fisherman's problems, especially on the chalk streams, because it would hardly seem worth trying the trout on the more opaque or faster limestone and spate rivers. The flies are difficult to make—one type involves putting a parachute hackle on one side of the hook shank and wings on the other—and their attractiveness is further handicapped by the strange names the authors have given to them. The "USD para-olive" and the "Geroff" are hardly names to conjure with compared to—shall we say?—a Greenwell or a Houghton Ruby. On such small things may fame depend.

However, these experimental patterns of flies are probably among the least important aspects of the book. The authors themselves say "If there is one message that we would like to emerge from this volume it is the paramount importance of observation in the business of successful angling". With the aid of the underwater camera observation has now been carried to a stage far beyond anything that could have been envisaged before. Robert Venables would have been delighted.

Conrad Voss Bark

## Touring royals

The summer harvest of royal books produces some important additions to the monarchist's library. For some time now Burke's have been widening their scope under the editorship of Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd and making the life of the impersonator harder to fulfil. Their latest valuable contribution, Burke's Royal Families of the World Volume II (Burke's Peerage, £32, £26 until July 1) should find its way to the shelves of all major hotels, clubs and international banks, and should be consulted by anyone contemplating a holiday in Africa or the Middle East. It contains short histories and long genealogies of royal families as diverse as Ethiopia and Oman, Zululand and the Central African Empire.

Burke readers will enjoy seeing the admirable Burke style put to the test of coping with the vagaries of Eastern royal breeding, particularly the more prolific houses such as Saudi Arabia in which the 55 sons and 51 daughters of King Saud are laid before us, and Burke's states from time to time that a marriage though contracted was never consummated. Then there are lively introductory essays and portraits of some of the royal rulers (some of which severely test the reader's credulity). This is a good effort and a worthy companion to Volume I, but at times it falls needlessly short of the mark. Why is there no biography of Emperor Bokassa? Why is the ruler of Fujairah, born in 1948, depicted as an old man with a grey beard? There is no date of birth for Princess Elizabeth of Toro and her career details are pathetically sparse. And the *Death of a Princess* lady we are told no more than: "(3) Mashail, executed for adultery at Jeddah Nov 1977".

Christopher Warwick is one of those rare authors who gets his royal facts scrupulously correct. In his book, *Two Centuries of Royal Weddings* (Arthur Barker, £5.95), he takes us behind the scenes and explains how a royal wedding is arranged. He traces the history of these weddings from 1818 to 1978, nor does he shrink from murky passages—read him for the relaxed and scholarly. Charles II's effigy is likened to "a cynical ageing Hollywood film-star". Not only scholarly, the book is also lavish, informative, and amusing.

The Queen Mother's forthcoming eightieth birthday brings two publications. *The Queen Mother* (Penguin, £2.99) has colour pictures, many of which will be new to royalty watchers. As usual Thistle robes are mistaken for Garter robes and the captions do not always inspire confidence. Judging from her poppy and black coat, the visit must have taken place in November. Quite so. David Sinclair's *Life of the Queen Mother* is now available in paperback, *Queen and Country* (Fontana, £1.50). It is good to see that his publishers have corrected one or two errors from the hardback edition, but they should have gone further. The Civil List figures shown are those for 1978, *Duchess of Athlone* recurs, and the footnote on Lord Mountbatten implies that he is still living. This book is suitable for those taking an early holiday before the great celebrations.

Hugo Vickers

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## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
May 29: The Queen arrived at Heathrow Airport—London this afternoon in a Royal Australian Air Force Boeing 707 aircraft from Australia.

The Prince of Wales, as President, attended the Annual General Meeting of the Wildfowl Trust at Arundel, West Sussex today.

Mr. Oliver Everett was in attendance.

His Royal Highness, as President, was present this evening at a Dinner and Cabaret in aid of the Welsh Environment Fund at the Royal Welsh Hall, Cardiff.

The Prince of Wales, attended by the Hon. Edward Adams, travelled in the Royal Train.

**CLARENCE HOUSE**  
May 29: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother and The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne, and Mrs. John Phillips, Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne, arrived at the Queen's Palace at 11 o'clock this morning.

There were present: Lord Selsby (Lord Selsby's son), the Right Hon. Patrick Jenkin, MP (Secretary of State for Social Services), the Right Hon. Geoffrey Howe, MP (Chancellor of the Exchequer).

Mr. Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council. Lord Selsby had an audience of the Counsellors of State before the Council.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother this morning received the Presidents and Members of the Council of the European Community.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
May 29: Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited

the Royal Bath and West and Southern Counties Society's Show at Shepton Mallet.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Miss Elizabeth Colclough and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
May 29: The Duke of Gloucester visited the English Clay Lovering Pochin and Co Ltd Apprentice Training School, Drimick and was entertained.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight. Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester was present at the Commemoration Feast of the Worshipful Company of Grocers, at Grocers' Hall, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland and Mrs. Euan McCordale were in attendance.

**YORK HOUSE**  
St James's Palace  
May 29: The Duchess of Kent, patroness of the York House Volunteers, this morning received Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Ivey on relinquishing his appointment as Commanding Officer, 1st Battalion, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McCloy on assuming this appointment.

**THATCHED HOUSE LODGE**  
May 29: Princess Alexandra and the Hon. Angus Ogilvy were present at a Gala Ball under the patronage of Madame Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in aid of the Centre Charles Péguy (the International Youth Club sponsored by the French Community in London) at the Residence of His Excellency the French Ambassador, Kensington Palace Gardens.

The Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

There will be a service of thanksgiving for the life of Brigadier Sir Christopher Peto on June 6, at 11.30 am at St Leonard's Church, Cliddesden, near Basingstoke.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr J. H. Berkeley and Miss N. E. Pritchard-Davies**  
The engagement is announced between John, second son of Mr. Berkeley, of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Nina, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Pritchard-Davies, of Burford, Oxfordshire.

**Mr D. E. Biggs and Miss D. A. S. Greenwood**  
The engagement is announced between David, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Emerson Biggs of Niagara Falls, Ontario, and Daphne Angela Spencer, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Spencer Greenwood, formerly of Gloucestershire, now of Sorrento Maine 04677, United States. The marriage will take place in Ottawa in October.

**Mr J. J. Breen and Miss V. A. Pritchard-Davies**  
The engagement is announced between James, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Breen, of Largs, Ayrshire, Scotland, and Vicki, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Pritchard-Davies, of Burford, Oxfordshire.

**Mr I. Broadley and Miss R. Rank**  
The engagement is announced between Ian, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Broadley, of Weybridge, Surrey, and Rachel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Rank, of Cranleigh, Surrey.

**Mr R. A. Churchman and Miss P. L. A. Citroën**  
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Churchman, of Kingsmead, Northampton, and Patricia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Citroën, 30 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, London, NW1.

**Mr D. G. Hiss and Miss A. E. Simpson**  
The engagement is announced between Daniel, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Hiss, of Bromley, Kent, and Anna, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. K. Simpson, of Springfield Road, Leicester.

**Dr C. E. Morris and Miss L. A. Osman**  
The engagement is announced between Charles, elder son of Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Morris, of Downe, Kent, and Lesley, elder daughter of Mr. John Osman and Mrs. Anne Poole.

**Captain A. R. D. Shireff and Miss S. J. Patrick**  
The engagement is announced between Richard, 14th/20th King's Hussars, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Shireff, of Pinford Road, Bury St Edmunds, and Sarah Jane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Patrick, of Bramfield House, Hertford.

**Mr C. R. Bates and Miss S. F. Williams**  
The engagement is announced between Colin, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Bates, of Gosden Estate, Lymington, Hampshire, and Susan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Williams, of Westmoreland, Jamaica, West Indies.

**Mr R. W. H. Smith and Miss V. A. Williams**  
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. H. Smith, of Presbury, Clwyd, and Vivian, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dyfed Williams, of Dysarth, Clwyd.

**Lieutenant Commander E. C. Atkinson, R.N.**  
The engagement is announced between E. C. Atkinson, of the Royal Naval School, and Miss M. E. Robertson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Robertson, of Oldham, Greater Manchester.

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The newly discovered Constable, "Brightwell Church and Village", which will be exhibited at Covent Garden Gallery next month.

## Constable that two auctioneers failed to spot

By Geraldine Norman  
Sale Room Correspondent

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THE TIMES  
BUSINESS NEWSManufacturing  
industry may cut  
investment by  
up to 12 per cent

By Caroline Atkinson

Manufacturing industry expects to cut its investment by between 8 and 12 per cent this year—a fall of the same order as also expected in 1981.

Industrialists' pessimism has increased over the prospects for both output and inflation, according to the latest investment intentions survey by the Department of Trade. This shows that manufacturers have revised downwards their investment plans for this year and next by about 2 per cent in volume terms.

The last survey of investment intentions predicted a drop in manufacturing investment of about 6 to 10 per cent this year. The news is further evidence of the industrial recession in Britain. Earlier this week the Confederation of British Industry warned of a difficult time ahead for companies on the basis of their latest industrial survey.

Manufacturers hit by high wage costs, high interest rates and an extremely uncompetitive exchange rate, have begun to lay off workers and to cut back on stocks and investment.

A drop of 8 to 12 per cent in the volume of manufacturing investment would be the largest since 1972, when the cutback was more than 13 per cent.

If the survey's pessimistic view of 1980 and 1981 proves correct, then the volume of manufacturing investment would by next year be back to the levels of the early 1960s.

Total private sector investment is expected to be much less badly hit by the recession. The survey suggested a 3 per cent fall this year in the overall rise in the volume of investment. The previous survey published in early January predicted a 2 per cent overall fall.

The distributive and service industries expect to keep on investing this year, with a rise of not more than 5 per cent in the volume of their investment compared with 1979.

Fed vice-chairman  
rejects gold standard

From Frank Vogl

U.S. Economics Correspondent, Washington, May 29

The United States Federal Reserve Board is not easing its monetary policies. It is determined to secure a stable dollar and will take whatever action is necessary to achieve this, according to Mr. Frederick Schultz, the Fed's vice-chairman.

In an unusually blunt statement for a Fed governor on foreign exchange issues, the vice-chairman said that restoration of a global gold standard would produce serious problems. He said there were reasons to be optimistic about the outlook for the dollar in the markets, and for the American balance of payments on current account.

Mr. Schultz said: "If there are short run periods when the dollar moves so far as to be clearly out of line with economic fundamentals, we will deal with this by intervening in the exchange markets to the appropriate extent."

His remarks were made in a speech at a conference in Bermuda, the text of which has now been released. With the dollar facing some market pressure, the address must be viewed as being directed primarily at the markets.

Mr. Schultz argued that the markets had realized that the interest rate falls were the result of a sharp decline in United States economic activity and "did not signify a relaxation of monetary policy." He added that the Fed had been following "a firm antiinflation course" and was determined to persevere.

"As for the outlook for the dollar, we can be reasonably

optimistic," he said, since American inflation is set to decline during the next year and because of payments developments.

He added that the sharp oil price rises would push the United States current account into deficit this year, but the account "should improve significantly in 1981." The current accounts of both West Germany and Japan should remain in substantial deficits for 1980-81.

Mr. Schultz said that increased public awareness of currency matters had once more raised the question of the restoration of a gold standard. But a major problem would centre on establishing an initial gold price—one set too high could stimulate inflation, while one set too low could mean a drastic deflation/depression.

He argued there would be a problem of maintaining an appropriate gold price. Those who supported the gold standard idea did so with the ultimate aim of ending inflation, he pointed out, and this could be better attained by existing institutions.

The system of managed currency floating had worked well, but Mr. Schultz stressed that more had to be done on fiscal policy to fight inflation, raise the country's creditworthiness, to some extent he thought it valid to view market pressure on the dollar as reflecting a decline in public confidence in United States antiinflation policy.

Further testing will take place later this summer. However, according to results released by Candel Oil, which has a share in the well, Humby Grove No 1 produced a total of 12 cubic metres (72 barrels) of 37 degree gravity crude oil on an 18-hour test at about 1,175 metres.

Early reaction from oil industry observers was that the results are extremely encouraging. The flow rate of between 50 and 100 barrels a day compares favourably with those obtained from some onshore

Cool reaction from bankers to proposal of private businesses contributing to fund  
Minister urges £500m City-financed arts trustBy Roman Eisenstein  
Banking Correspondent

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Minister for the Arts, wants private business to contribute £500m to a trust fund for the arts. He hopes clearing banks and other City institutions will provide the bulk of the money.

Mr St John-Stevas has written to chairmen of clearing banks and has had meetings with three of them, outlining his idea which has yet to take concrete shape. The bankers appear cool to the idea of a trust fund.

Officially they take the view that this is not the sort of thing they should do jointly. They have told the Minister that each bank has its own preferences and each would like to help the arts in its own way.

As one senior banker said: "We all understand our own sponsorships and in each case our preferences show through." Another echoed: "Each bank individually decides the best way to help arts." A more robust response came from one

who said: "No way could we contemplate that sort of figure. It's a lot of money."

The Committee of London Clearing Banks, which is presided over by Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank, and which includes the chairman of all four big clearing banks, is expected to discuss the idea at its next meeting in June.

While at no stage in the discussion did the Minister raise the controversial question of winding up profits made by the banks, these are clearly relevant to the issue. All the bankers are conscious that the public outcry over profits increased by high interest rates has harmed their image.

Some feel that a gesture of public benevolence may avert the future imposition of a special tax on their profits, along the lines of the recent revenue tax on oil companies.

But the banks feel justified in making large profits in these inflationary times. They think they need to shore up their capital base which governs their ability to lend ever larger sums of inflated money.

They also fear that, should they make anywhere near the kind of contribution suggested by the Minister, they would face even more wage pressures from the increasingly militant Banking, Insurance and Finance Union.

The "big four" banks already contribute money to arts, sport and community projects. Barclays is sponsoring the D'Oyly Carte company's Gilbert and Sullivan productions, the Clydesdale touring company and the Royal Shakespeare Company. The Midland Bank sponsors ballet and opera events as do National Westminster and Lloyds Banks. Some sponsorships are directly administered from head office and others arranged through local branches.

Even so, the arts budget of most banks hardly exceeds £300,000 a year for each bank. Altogether business organizations in Britain last year contributed between £4m and £5m to the arts. Should a trust fund of £500m ever be set up, the interest paid at current rates would amount to £100m a year.

Mr St John-Stevas has already said in the House of Commons that he would be seeking greater contributions for the arts from the business community. In March, in response to a suggestion from Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP for Central Fife, that banks and oil companies should be approached to "disperse some of their ill-gotten gains," the Minister said he would approach such companies to "make an even bigger contribution to the arts."

The Government's arts budget has been eroded by inflation. Last year, it rose from £133m to £163m, of which £5m was a new contribution to the National Heritage Fund.

Generally City institutions think that they already contribute enough to the arts. Some point to the Barbican Arts Centre, which will include a concert hall and theatre, built at a cost of £200m and financed by the City corporation through rates and grants. Many feel that, once the centre is in operation, they will have to sponsor most of the events.



Mr St John-Stevas: told Commons he would seek backing for the arts from business.

Britain may get more  
Polish ship orders

By Peter Hill

Industrial Editor  
Poland may be interested in placing further orders for expanding its merchant fleet with British Shipbuilders.

Suggestions that further contracts might be negotiated emerged yesterday at the commissioning of the last of a series of 13 ships built by Govan Shipbuilders on the Clyde as part of the controversial 14-ship order, which has cost taxpayers £40m.

The original deal was negotiated under the Labour Government and has put British shipbuilders in a difficult position.

It involved forming a joint Anglo-Polish shipping company to charter the ships for an important Polish state-owned company. British shipowners remain worried about the impact of those vessels on the operations.

At yesterday's ceremonies, Mr Mieczyslaw Kowalkowski, London representative of the Polish Steamship Company, said that Poland was considering placing orders for ships of about 30,000 tons deadweight as part of the continuing modernization of its fleet. "We have been proposing the building of 38,000 tonnes and I

think it would be a sad moment for us if we concluded our meeting by saying goodbye. I would like to see a next time, but when that next time will be up to the parties to negotiate."

The channel for any negotiations would be the joint venture company whose directors are appointed by British Shipbuilders and by the Polish state company.

Similar sentiments were voiced by Mr Eric Mackie, the Govan chief executive. He hoped that this would not be the last Polish order but he said that any future orders would be taken at a much better price. He said the Poles had got "Rolls-Royce ships at a Ford price."

The Government has already expressed concern at the terms of the original deal and any future negotiation will clearly involve political problems for British Shipbuilders.

Poland has developed substantially its shipbuilding industry and the Polish order book is the fourth largest in the world. At the end of March it contained nearly 1.7 million tons gross, a large proportion of which was destined for foreign ownership.

Japan likely to continue  
curb on car sales in UK

By Edward Townsend

The pledge by Japanese car manufacturers to export "prudently" to the United Kingdom, which has meant in practice that they do not exceed a collective 10 per cent share of the market, may now be continued beyond the end of this year.

Reports yesterday indicated that, while the Japanese continue to argue that the restriction has left the field open to European importers, they are prepared to maintain a policy of "restraint."

Mr Tomio Kato, chairman of the Mitsubishi Motor Corporation, was reported as saying: "We do not think that they are a fact of life and they will continue." The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders in London said: "We expect that the Japanese will stick to their commitment."

It had been widely felt that after four years of restraint the Japanese would not agree to further restriction after 1980.

During the first four months of this year the Japanese won just under 10 per cent of new

car sales in the United Kingdom. In April, however, their market penetration rose to almost 12 per cent and this was prompted, Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of B.L., to threaten to "bear a path to the Cabinet door" if Japanese imports continued to rise.

Sir Michael came under attack yesterday from Mr Michael Carr, managing director of the Colt Car Company, which markets Mitsubishi cars in Britain.

The B.L. chairman, he said, should wake up to the fact that in the first four months sales of Ford cars imported from Spain were 68 per cent higher than the corresponding level in 1979 with 32,244 cars registered. That was equivalent to more than half of all Japanese registrations.

But Mr Octav Botnar, chairman of Datsun UK, said recently that there was no indication that the Japanese would wish to increase their share of the United Kingdom market in the future.

Datsun claims that it could raise its share of the British market from about 5 per cent to 10 per cent by increasing its production of models shipped from Japan.

Each increase in oil prices makes onshore exploration and production more attractive. Moreover, land wells are cheaper (about £300,000 against several million pounds) and quicker to drill than those offshore.

The first significant onshore oil finds were made in Britain shortly before the Second World War. Since then about 23 million barrels have been produced.

Despite a small flurry of activity after the discovery of Wyth Farm in 1974, few wells have been drilled. Only two were sunk in 1977, 10 in 1978 and four last year.

Analysts Wood, Mackenzie expect a total of 17 wells to be drilled over the next two years. Shell has a rig operating in Staffordshire, and Taylor Woodrow, as operator for a consortium active in Yorkshire, recently began an exploration well five miles west of Scarborough.

John Huxley

EEC check  
on dumped  
yarn claim

From Peter Norman

Brussels, May 29

The European Commission today opened an anti-dumping investigation into imports of textured and non-textured polyester yarn from the United States.

The decision to investigate follows a complaint to the commission by CIRFS, the EEC association of rayon and synthetic fibre producers, on behalf of virtually all manufacturers in the community.

The allegation of dumping is based on a claim that American domestic sales of these products are being made below cost. As a result it is claimed that imports of United States non-textured yarn jumped by 145 per cent to 13,719 tonnes last year to account for 14.3 per cent of the EEC market, while imports of textured yarn advanced 267 per cent to 14,446 tonnes to take just under 8 per cent of the market.

According to the complaint, Community producers have been forced to reduce prices despite large increases in raw material costs.

The Commission's decision to investigate the CIRFS complaints takes the dispute between the United States and the EEC over synthetic fibre trading a step further.

Earlier this year, the EEC authorized the British Government to limit imports of polyester filament yarn and nylon carpet yarn after large increases in duties from the United States. Anti-dumping duties have also been imposed on acrylic fibres exported to the EEC by the American Cymamid company.

The commission is negotiating with the United States administration over an American request for compensation under article 19 of the Gatt treaty in respect of the limits imposed on synthetic fibre imports into Britain.

Trade complexities, page 20

Stock market relieved  
by better results

By Our Financial Staff

Better-than-expected results and encouraging statements from large companies relieved the stock market temporarily yesterday, after a last week's gloomy forecast from ICI, Guest Keen &amp; Nettlefolds and Cadbury-Schweppes.

At BICC's annual general meeting Sir Raymond Pennock, chairman, told shareholders that "sales and orders for the first four months have held up well," and he was confident that first half results would be satisfactory.

But Sir Raymond added that recent weeks had seen a sharp decline in the level of a United Kingdom business and a narrowing of margins both at home and abroad. He would affect the second half.

Courtaulds pleased the stock market with a profits advance from £64m to £68m before tax; the shares added 2p to 72p and the maintained dividend confirmed, earlier fears that profits might be lower and the dividend reduced.

But Courtaulds had little encouragement for future prospects with a warning that the increasingly poor trading conditions in the second half of the year were continuing.

Mr Christopher Hogg, chairman, said that the group was experiencing a drop in economic activity all over the world and sterling was a big problem.

ICI, Britain's largest computer company, increased pre-tax profits by a tenth to £20.5m in the six months to the end of March. Trading profits grew in line with the 21 per cent increase in turnover to £36m. But the hard hit by a sharp rise in interest charges from £7.8m to £11.4m because of higher rates and increased ECGD finance.

The group has also made an extraordinary provision of £7.7m for the cost of closing its Dukinfield factory in Manchester which will make 900 redundant.

Mr Philip Chappell, the new ICI chairman, said that ICI's results had been affected by inflation, high interest rates and an exchange rate which was unrepresentative of our competitive position.

Beecham had suffered a 10 per cent drop in profits after six months but managed a recovery in the second half leaving profits for the year 5 per cent lower at £136.8m.

But for the strength of sterling, which took £7.8m off overseas profits and severely hampered export margins, Beecham would have produced slightly higher profits than last year. Beecham shares added 5p to 114p on the news.

Financial Editor, page 21

## Inquiry into Patent Office

By Bill Johnston

Sir Derek Rayner, the Government efficiency expert, is presently conducting an investigation into the administration and procedures at the Patent Office. This coincides with the publication of the annual report from the Patent Office, which emphasizes that despite increased productivity, a heavy work load and staff shortages have led to serious arrears at the Office.

According to the annual report, 44,666 applications were filed over the year, of which 43,616 applied to the new 1977 Act.

Approved staffing levels last year were systematically reduced from 1,538 at the beginning of the year to 1,515 from April 1, only to be reduced again in 1,446 from August 1.

The investigation is expected to last until the end of July.

## Copper Neill

SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY RESULTS  
for the year ended 31st March 1980.

	1980 £'000	1979 £'000
Turnover	97,234	89,897
including exports	32,395	31,241
Group trading profit	6,240	6,175
Interest payable	1,159	638
Group profit before taxation	5,081	5,537
Taxation: UK (totally deferred)	870	836
Overseas	21	—
Group profit after taxation	4,190	4,701
Amount absorbed by dividends	1,211	850
Dividends per share	4.2p	3.1825p

Recommended final dividend payment of 2.1 pence per share making total of 4.2 pence (1979: 3.1825p) equivalent to 8.0 pence (1979: 4.62p) inclusive of related tax credit.

Group trading profit for the year is marginally higher than that of last year. However, higher interest payable has resulted in an eight per cent reduction in pre-tax profit thus interrupting seven years of unbroken profit growth.

Site construction engineering, the major activity of the Group, has continued to perform most satisfactorily with Copper Neill International and Copper Pipe Service achieving record results.

During the year the economic climate has been difficult for the factory based companies and every opportunity is being taken to re-shape operations to take advantage of the changing pattern of demand.

The Group continues to concentrate its effort into expanding its site construction activity into new markets.

For a copy of the Full Report and Accounts write to The Secretary, Copper Neill Limited, Warrington WA1 4AU.

Copper Neill  
International LimitedCopper Neill  
Limitedmarkets  
1417.8 up 1.2  
to 67.87 down 0.16ng  
down 1.25 cents  
74.4 down 0.3r  
\$4.1 up 0.7  
780 up 55pts

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Euro 9/11-9/12  
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BRIEF

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"Harrods" stores  
Hugh Fraser the  
stores group chair-  
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pay almost half of  
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Fraser, wants to  
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invited by a Swiss  
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e EEC's competition

new venture

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crude by \$2 a barrel.

y closure

Chain of Coventry,  
ties transmissions to  
industry, is expected  
August, with a loss  
10 jobs, due to cut-  
car manufacturing

nes down 14.07

New York Stock Ex-  
e Dow Jones indus-  
dropped 14.07  
to profits attributed to  
rise in the index  
L. Against the S&P  
stood at 1,315.12 and  
at 559.506.

PRICE CHANGES

4p to 53p  
15p to 455p  
£1 to £5  
2p to 20p  
30p to 530pLasso 23p to 65p  
Marshall Crv 4p to 15p  
Glenro 2p to 25p  
Nocum Elmo 12c to 55c  
Sangers 4p to 57pMurray N'tern 9p to 49p  
Edwards & Wingham 11p to 41p  
Vestergaard 16p to 63p  
Welkom 17p to 34p  
Whitney Wauco 2p to 9p

THE POUND

Bank  
buys  
2.11  
31.00  
70.00  
2.75  
15.35  
8.95  
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116.00  
166.50  
10.08  
2.29  
51.00Pares for small-denomination bank  
notes only. All rounded yesterday by  
difference. Rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency  
business.







# If any mining house is going to do well, we will too.

## RESULTS

1979 has been a good year with steady progress and, with few exceptions, an improvement in lower and net attributable profits on all fronts. Notwithstanding a record profit of only £150 million, re-expressed in terms of profits per share last year is still lower than they were in 1978, when the actual profit earned only £66 million. In contrast to earnings, proposed dividend re-expressed in terms is the highest ever paid.

## DEVELOPMENTS

In the first half of 1979 we decided to acquire and re-open the Wheal tin mine in Cornwall. This company has in the past been a useful supplier of concentrates to our tin filter, Capper Pass. Good progress has been made with the reconditioning of the mine. It will resume production on a small scale around the middle of the year and should reach full output by the early part of 1981. We have decided to subscribe an additional £5 million to the capital of Tinto Rhodesia (soon to be re-named Rio Tinto Mining Zimbabwe), which we hold a 51% beneficial interest. The money will be used to finance a carefully defined expansion programme and includes the opening of two mining properties. This is a matter of faith in the people who work for our organisation and in the integrity of the new Government. It is by support of this kind that it will be able to find a solution to the unemployment and settlement problems with which it is faced. Other developments include the trading of the aluminium smelter at Bell Bay, Tasmania, by Comalco, the expansion of the Lornex copper mine in British Columbia. In America, we have reached an agreement in principle with Codemin, a government agency, under which we are undertaking a programme of work to reassess the viability of the low grade porphyry ore body at reserves of over one billion tonnes, which would be developed by open pit mining. The viability of the project will, of course, depend primarily upon copper prices, but on the basis of known existing copper properties in North and South America, Cerro Colorado must rank as one of the great potential mines of the future.

## EXPLORATION

In 1979 the Group spent £500,000 and in 1980 there will be a further increase. Exploration is the life blood of a mining house with its constant need to find new ore bodies to replace those that are being presently worked out. The Ashton

diamond venture is most exciting and most promising and it could come into operation earlier than predicted last year.

## WESTINGHOUSE AND ANTI-TRUST

As regards Westinghouse, there have been several important developments. The Court of Appeals in the United States has ruled that Westinghouse may not proceed in the Chicago case against RTZ, as a non-appearing defendant, until the case against the appearing defendants has been decided.

RTZ Corporation of America - a subsidiary of RTZ Borax - which was one of the appearing defendants in the case, has now been released from it.

The Protection of Trading Interests Act was introduced by the British Government towards the end of last year, received bipartisan support in Parliament, and reached the statute book in March. This measure reflects the British Government's fundamental objection to continued attempts by the United States Courts and regulatory authorities to extend the application of their anti-trust and other laws beyond the territorial limits of their own country, and it should, incidentally, further reinforce RTZ's position in the UK.

## RÖSSING

At Rössing the position has improved. In 1979 the technical performance of the plant was good, its rated capacity was reached and the company made a good contribution to Group profits. No tax was payable on the profits earned, no dividend was paid to any of its shareholders, but the result of the year's work was a strengthening of the company's financial position, some reduction in its debt and a better relationship between capital and borrowings. However, the same wearisome and unfounded attacks have been made on our operations there. We believe that

the development of the Rössing mine with its firm non-racial policy, its high standards of health and safety, its training programmes for semi-skilled, skilled and management levels, its continuing expenditure on and expansion of housing, hospital and health services, educational, social and recreational facilities, its establishment and financing of the Rössing Foundation, is bringing major benefits and opportunities, not only to its employees and their families but also to the country and the community at large.

I am convinced that if those people in responsible positions, who continue to make unfounded allegations about conditions there, were willing to accept an invitation to visit Rössing and judge it in good faith, they would find the situation there startlingly different from the one they are constantly asserting.

The political future of Namibia is still uncertain. It is to be hoped that present consultations will result in an early agreement for the transfer of the territory to a newly elected, independent and internationally recognised Namibian Government.

## FUTURE OUTLOOK

The year has started well as is only to be expected from the buoyancy of metal prices during the first quarter but during the last two months prices have fallen substantially - in some cases to below the average levels of 1979. Inflation still goes on at an unacceptable rate. The international situation remains uncertain and threatening. But morale is high; our mines are low cost producers and with our spread of activities, if any mining house is going to do well, we will too.

## CHAIRMANSHIP

As you will remember, the objective I set myself when I presided over my first annual general meeting in 1976 was to separate the two functions of chairman and chief executive and to

create two full-time top jobs. Last year I told you that during 1978 Mr Alistair Frame had been appointed chief executive. It must seem to have taken a very long time to reach a decision about my successor. That decision has now been taken. Sir Anthony Tuke, the chairman of Barclays Bank, who will be retiring from executive duties there in April next year, has accepted an invitation from the board to succeed me at the annual general meeting of 1981, in twelve months' time.

He will be joining our board in a non-executive capacity later this year. With his wide knowledge of finance and close relations with the countries in which our principal overseas subsidiaries operate, he will be of great value to the company and we are extremely fortunate to have secured his services. I am sure that with Sir Anthony and Alistair Frame, with their different but complementary experience, the future of the company is in good hands.

## THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT

I would like to say something about the development of the Third World and the role that the multinational companies can play. Few would dispute that the discipline and controls exercised by private enterprise are far stricter and tighter, giving far greater value for money and a far higher level of wealth creation. They have the technology and money and skills and, quite often, branch operations or subsidiaries in the countries most needing help. They would, I am sure, be prepared to provide advice and training as well. But to make progress, there must be a willingness on both sides to co-operate and those requiring help should beware of looking gift horses in the mouth, or demanding as of right the free transfer of technology, where educational standards are not far enough advanced to contribute to the development of that technology.

A few weeks ago the Brandt Commission Report was published. It explains the problems and stresses the urgency of their solution. It also recognises that a Summit meeting should be held, confined to a small number of the world's leaders, unsupported by their staff, to make recommendations for action. We already have an admirable example in the World Bank of the effective financing and supervision of major projects in the Third World. Perhaps their horizons could be extended, or perhaps some alternative agency could be set up. In either case, however, bilateral discussions on a clearly defined form and scope of assistance are required, if any of the progress which we all hope for is to be made.

Mark Turner  
Chairman, 28 May 1980



**RTZ** The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Limited

Sir Mark Turner's speech, the annual report, and fact sheets, are available from: The Secretary, RTZ, 6 St. James's Square, London, SW1Y 4LD.





## China will build own oil drills in \$200m deal

China will begin manufacturing its own oil exploration equipment, using production technology provided by Howard Hughes Tool Co.

The \$200m contract will enable China to produce its own drilling machinery within two years.

China is also expected to build its own drilling platforms at a coastal shipyard which will be constructed by Hong-kong-based foreign companies, who are now in contact with Canton authorities.

### Dutch production up

The Dutch seasonally adjusted industrial production index has been revised upwards to 118, base 1975, in March, from the provisional 117.

Central statistics office figures at The Hague show. The March index now shows an 0.8 per cent increase over February.

### Benelux deficit wider

The Benelux-Luxembourg Economic Union's trade deficit widened to 16,480m francs (about £247m) in January from 14,700m in December, the national statistics office in Brussels says. In January, 1979, the deficit was 10,340m francs.

### Smelter plans dropped

Saudi Arabia has dropped plans to build an aluminium smelter so as not to compete with plants in Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, Mr Ghazi Abdul-Rahman Al-Qusaiby, the Saudi industry minister said in Bahrain.

### Ford cuts van output

Ford Nederland NV of Amsterdam will stop assembling transit vans one day a week during June, following a decline in orders for the vehicle, a company spokesman says. The action will affect between 120 and 430 of the total workforce of 750.

Conference reveals complexities behind clothing trade arguments

## Dress rehearsal for textiles talks

The developed countries and the Third World are making out their positions in future international trade in textiles and clothing in the face of the grim world economic outlook.

For the past three days in Brussels, a conference on trade in textiles and clothing, organized by the International Chamber of Commerce, has given representatives from all sides a chance to put their arguments in what amounted to a dress rehearsal for the difficult negotiations ahead.

Negotiations between Governments on the next extension of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement, which provides a system of protection for producers in industrial countries against competition from developing ones, are not due to start in Geneva until the end of this year.

It is easy to think of textiles and clothing trade as a North-South problem but the Brussels conference uncovered more complex interests. It showed that there may not be an identity of interest between textile and clothing manufacturers in the developed world.

The garment industry in the developed countries has been far more affected by Third World imports than textiles, where strong import penetration has tended to be restricted to the less sophisticated natural products.

Only a few newly industrialized countries are challenging the west in the synthetic fabrics sector, but cloth exported by the developed nations to the Third World often returns as made up clothing, which affects the garment industry of the industrialized countries.

Representatives of retail and consumer organizations in the industrialized countries, including Mrs Rosemary Robert of the Consumers' Association in London, criticized strongly the protectionism in the present Multi-Fibre Arrangement for fueling price rises.

Mr Sol Chalkin, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York, expressed protectionist views that could have come from a hard-pressed industrialist.

But the textile and garment industry admitted that Third World imports would have to be allowed into developed countries in future. Some suggested discrimination against the newly industrialized countries in favour of the poorest developing nations and late arrivals in the international textile trade such as China.

About the only thread of unanimity at the conference was dissatisfaction with the way the present Multi-Fibre Arrangement has evolved.

The original objective of the arrangement, first negotiated in 1973, was to allow time for the textile and clothing industries of the industrial countries to adjust to competition from the developing world.

Part of the compromise came into force in 1974 before the world had been fully affected by the recession after the 1973 oil crisis. So the industrial countries agreed to allow a 6 per cent annual growth in imports from developing countries, subject to specific exceptions.

In the 1977 negotiations on the four-year extension of the arrangement the EEC obtained five years of bilateral agreements which cut access rights and curtailed further the growth of imports from developing countries.

Since 1977, the economy in the developed world has not improved. In many-made fibres the EEC has this year resorted to specific protectionist measures against the United States; its chief industrialized trading partner.

Although competitive pressure from the developing countries have forced rationalization on to the textile and garment industries in industrialized countries, these sectors are still large employers. Mr Chalkin pointed out that in the United States textile and garment manufacturing provide employment primarily for workers who are difficult to relocate in jobs either because of insufficient education and talents or because they are tied to the home.

Alternatively the textile and garment industries are suitable for development in Third World countries, combining the virtues of needing little start up capital and being labour intensive.

Political developments such as the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and the subsequent conduct of the non-aligned countries in the United Nations should encourage the industrialized world to attempt to meet the economic aspirations of the developing countries.

Whether such considerations will apply towards the newly industrialized countries such as Taiwan or South Korea must be open to some doubt when negotiations begin on the extension of the multi-fibre arrangement. It seems from the Brussels conference that this group of countries is particularly vulnerable to protectionist pressures in the industrialized world.

Peter Norman  
in Brussels

## Oil leads upsurge in fuel costs

By Richard Evans

Prices of heating oils and motor spirit jumped by 51 per cent in the domestic sector during the year up to the first quarter of 1980.

The sharp rise, which will continue after the latest spike of Opec price increases, reflected an overall upsurge in fuel costs. These saw coal and coke prices go up by 25 per cent, against a retail price index rise of 13 per cent for the same period.

The statistics, contained in a survey by the Department of Energy show that the fuel price rises in industry were even higher. Heavy fuel oil went up by 52 per cent and coal by 28 per cent according to prices charged to 900 leading industrial consumers in the year up to the last quarter of 1979.

Gas prices increased by 21 per cent and electricity by 18 per cent against a 10 per cent increase in the wholesale price index of materials.

Britain's use of petroleum products slumped by 14.4 per cent in the first three months of this year.

## 'New dimension' of electronic mail

By Kenneth Owen  
Technology Editor

The "electronic mail" systems which are likely to appear over the next few years will not replace either post or telephone services, a London conference was told yesterday, but will provide a "new dimension" in communications through an expanded range of telex-like services.

Mr Roger Camrass of the Butler Cox consultancy said that the potential for electronic mail lay midway between the immediacy and informality of the telephone call and the formality and longer delivery time of written letters and reports.

Three broad types of terminal would compete in electronic mail—the telex terminal, the facsimile transmission device and the word processor. Each had "both good and bad points": there was a need to develop an improved terminal which would combine the advantages of all three.

Over the next five years there would be a dramatic streamlining in the way a manager in one location could

"write" to another manager in another place, Mr Camrass forecast. In 1980 the sequence was manager/secretary/internal messenger/mail room/postal service/mail room/intergal messenger/secretary/manager. In 1985, with electronics, it would be direct from the first manager to the second with no intermediaries links.

Mr Camrass was speaking at a conference on electronic mail organized by Frost & Sullivan, market research specialists, and the Butler Cox consultancy. Mr Alex Eckerstroem, deputy head of planning staff at the Swedish Telecommunications Administration, described Swedish plans which included a hybrid facsimile-mail service; manual and automatic facsimile/telex services; and a public "Teletex" service, using word-processor terminals.

Mr Eckerstroem described an embryonic "electronic postal service" in which computer tapes from a company would be sent to a post office where the "letters" on the tapes would be processed, printed out and mailed to their destination.

## Societies unlikely to penalize savings

By Sylvia Morris

The Building Societies' Association said last night that it is not concerned by the Bradford and Bingley Building Society's scheme to penalize investors who use their ordinary share accounts like a bank current account.

The society is offering 7 per cent net of basic rate tax on such accounts, rather than the usual 10.5 per cent.

Although there has always been a feeling in the BSA that it is unfair to give the same interest rate to small savers making frequent withdrawals on their accounts as to the large savers who leave their money virtually untouched, there is no indication that other societies are planning to follow suit.

As the Bradford and Bingley is basically making itself less competitive for this particular type of saver the move will not have any repercussions throughout the movement.

The Bradford and Bingley move comes at a time when building societies are under pressure from operating costs coupled with disappointing net receipts on a month-to-month basis. Furthermore the composite rate of tax they have to pay the Revenue is likely to be increased from the current 21 per cent in August, back-dated to April.

The Halifax, the country's largest building society, has approached the problem of operating costs in a different way. It launched a pilot scheme in Yorkshire at the beginning of March offering cash dispenser cards to its investors who make frequent withdrawals, a cheaper way of dispensing money than over-the-counter withdrawals. If the scheme is successful, the society intends to expand the service throughout the country next year.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Is INMOS worth the investment?

From Professor G. Emery  
Sir, You print today an article that puts most clearly the main arguments in favour of further state investment in the microelectronics venture, INMOS. On what might be called the "prestige" argument, I have no comment; the other, the "job creation" argument, however, cannot really be defended. The manufacture of microelectronic components is highly capital intensive; so much so that it takes some £70,000 to create one job. So when Dr Peritz talks of creating 3,000 jobs, he is talking of an investment in the region of £200m. One wonders whether such a sum could not be put to better use in the effort to create jobs. Nor is this all. The skills that INMOS needs are for the most part in very short supply; so whatever job vacancies it creates must be filled either by bringing in people from abroad, or by transferring them from

elsewhere in Britain, where their loss could well exacerbate the unemployment problem. It is true that there are a number of semi-skilled people engaged in assembly; but competitive economics have always demanded that these be in low wage areas of the world, not in the industry's home country. Besides, there will be far fewer such workers in the VLSI field than INMOS seeks to enter. I submit that if Sir Keith should feel impelled to do what everyone insists on calling a "U-turn", he would do far better to invest the taxpayer's money in something that could provide employment for ex-steelworkers, typesetters, and automobile assembly workers. Your obedient servant, G. LYN. EMERY, Department of Computer Science, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, May 23.

### We should learn from Mr Niarchos

From Mr R. J. Byart

Sir, I was amazed and so what concerned at recent comment from some quarters regarding the Stavros Niarchos contract with British shipbuilders. Can Britain be so out of touch with the realities of the competitive marketplace as to expect special concessions from international entrepreneurs? The calibre and ability of Niarchos when either we perform as specified or can negotiate properly in the instance. We would do well to consider and learn from the differences in attitude between simply doing business and the fact of participation in an international arena.

The offer made by Mr Niarchos in *The Times* this week returns the vessel in question to British shipbuilders, is a timely stroke and a testimony to his entrepreneurial character in the face of extreme pressure. I only wish that Mr Niarchos could communicate to us Britain his wide experience business affairs, the concept which we have not yet a nation understood. Perhaps we would start and not reacting. Yours faithfully, RAYMOND J. BYART, 6 Summerhouse Road, London, N16, May 21.

### Reason for tax man's reputation

From Dr A. Leatham

Sir, The reputation of inept tax inspectors for fairness accuracy seems to have a hard knock in the last decade. One reason for this seems to be the incomprehensibility of some of the demands. Frequent there is no indication the reason for the tax, no right is given to a letter request information, and this transmission to one's account often at peak periods of activities with further delays if this occurs. Christmas, which is the result of prolonged correspondence between the accountant and inspector, results in even more incomprehensible demand for interest figures which may bear no relation to the actual sums. Furthermore the back data may be completely incorrect and is presumably released the date when the data should have been sent out was delayed owing to over in the tax office or to confusion between different offices. even worse problem is failure of the tax office check calculation made by the client. Recently I received statement indicating underment of tax by a figure £4,600 and I had a period considerable worry until accountant was able to state that I owed nothing and it was computer fiction.

It would seem that a radical reorganization is required truly. Yours truly, AUBREY LEATHAM, 45 Wimpole Street, London W1M 7DG, May 23.

### Insurance: freedom of choice is important

From Mr P. H. Stallard

Sir, It may well be true as suggested by the Secretary of the Building Societies that higher rates of interest would have to be charged if the building societies did not receive the insurance commission, but that really is a side issue.

On the question of control this is easily satisfied by insurer's and insurance brokers noting the interest of the building society in any policy issued and giving undertakings to notify any lapse or alteration in cover. This is already being done in some cases.

Apart from mortgage contract conditions the building societies legal insurance interest is limited to the value of the mortgage advanced on the property. Freedom of choice is a principle more important than the building societies will acknowledge. Currently one of the best household policies on the market is not available to any building society borrower merely because the

insurance company in question will not grant agencies other than to properly qualified insurance brokers.

On the question of claims it is not my experience that the settlement will be easier if handled by a building society, on the contrary recent experience indicates that in claim involving both the buildings and the contents of the home the contents claim through our own office has been settled before the building society has managed to issue a claim form for their part. Commission to brokers is a reward for the service they provide to their clients and to insurers, the commission paid to building societies (at an enhanced rate) is for no service whatsoever to the policyholder.

PETER H. STALLARD, Insurance Brokers, 12 High Street, Stevenage, Herts, May 23.

### Slackness over detail

From Mr A. Wigram

Sir, It has recently come to my notice that this company is still receiving council agendas from Lambeth Borough Council in spite of the fact that we cancelled our subscription some five years ago and have not paid a penny since.

The agendas arrive about eight times a year. The postage cost is 27 pence, and the agenda itself, which is some 50 pages, must cost at least 50 pence to produce and package. Total annual cost to Lambeth ratepayers is thus approximately £5.16.

The sum itself is not large.

### Vivid reminder from Stuttgart

From Dr P. H. Lowe

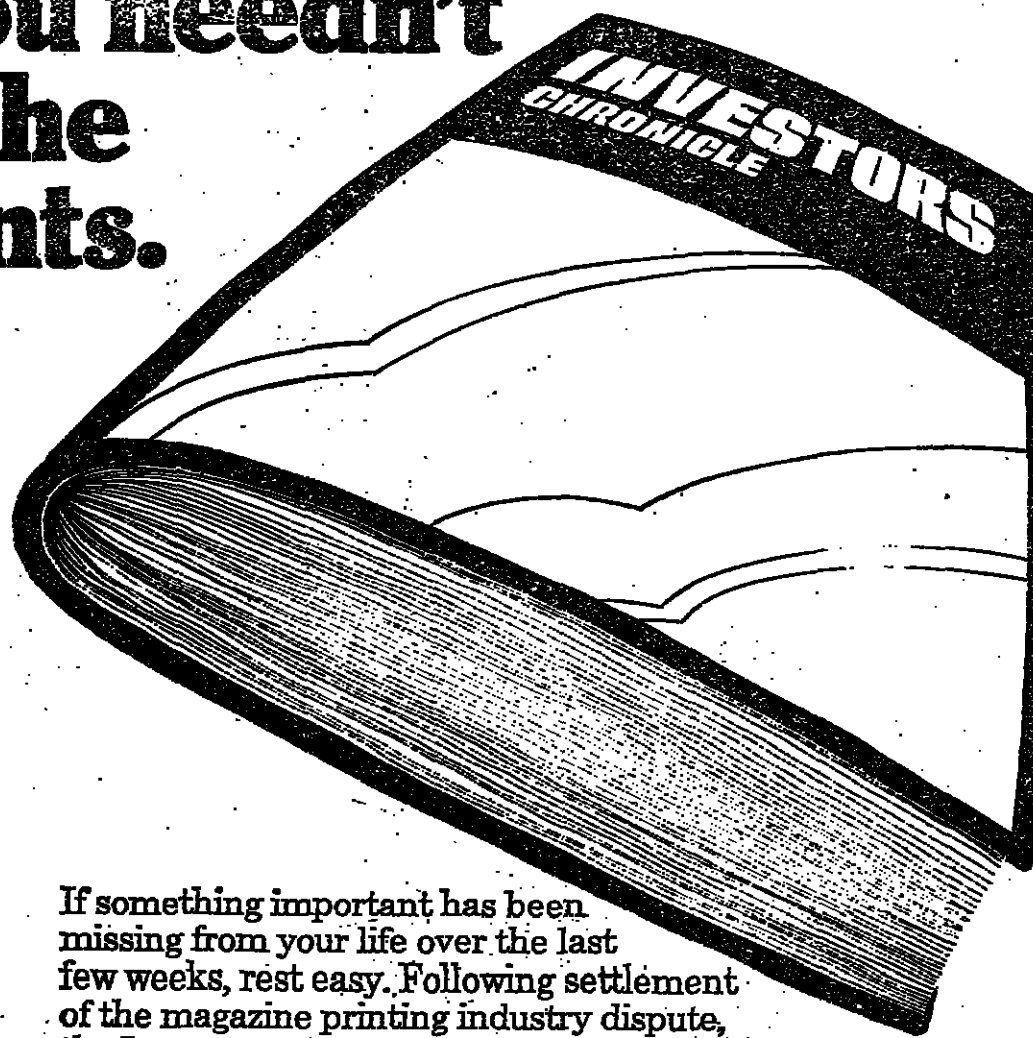
Sir, We often have the benefit of generalizations about West German and United Kingdom industries. A recent visit to Stuttgart furnished a vivid reminder of one basic aspect: The different standing of manufacturing industry in the respective countries.

An exhibition in a central thoroughfare, the Oxford Street, not South Kensington, Stuttgart—featured the roots of the current German industrial prosperity. The showroom

space was donated by a well-known local manufacturer. Effective displays reminded German shoppers that their prosperity depended on product and market innovation, better quality and lower costs. The organizers? The Chamber of Industry and Commerce.

Dr P. H. LOWE, Department of Production Technology, Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex, May 25.

## You may have missed the Investors Chronicle... but you needn't miss the contents.



If something important has been missing from your life over the last few weeks, rest easy. Following settlement of the magazine printing industry dispute, the Investors Chronicle is now back at your newsagent.

And we're back with a bang. Starting this week, we're covering all the important information you've missed. Five weeks of company analyses—crucial reading for investors, competitors, suppliers and customers alike—will be printed in full in a series of special updates over the next few weeks.

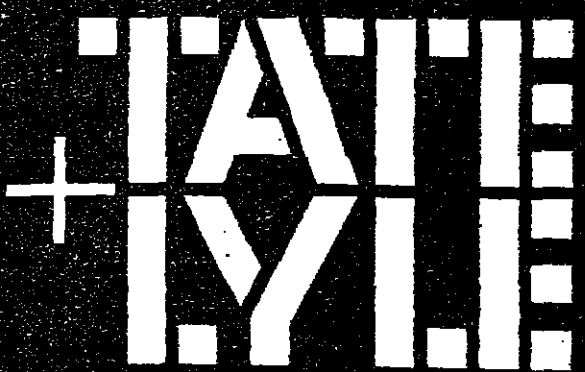
Otherwise, you'll find the same fact-packed sections on investment, finance and business that turns first time readers into regulars.

If you work with money, corporately or personally, and you haven't missed the Investors Chronicle, you can't know what you're missing.

This Friday's issue is a particularly good time to find out.

**INVESTORS CHRONICLE**

At your newsagent again—every Friday.



### 'We continue to urge the British Government and the EEC authorities to take prompt action to restore fair competition in the UK sugar market.'

#### 1980—the first half

Extracts from the Interim Statement by the Chairman, the Rt Hon Earl Jellicoe



Pre-tax unaudited profits for the six months to 31st March 1980 were £9.2 million (1979 first half, including asset realisations: \$11.2 million)

Copies of the Interim Statement for the six months to 31st March 1980 may be obtained from J.E. Wright, Secretary, Tate & Lyle, Limited, Sugar Quay, Lower Thames Street, EC3R 6DQ.

In the first six months of 1980, we were able broadly to hold our ground. Trading profit (£16.4 million) was significantly higher than in the equivalent period last year. If the 'exceptional' earnings from asset realisations (£4.9 million) in the first half of last year are excluded, we were, despite higher interest charges, able to make an improvement in pre-tax profits from £6.3 million to £9.2 million.

The trading climate in which we operate in the UK and overseas remains difficult. Within our businesses, we are maintaining the pressure to improve our competitiveness and strengthen our financial base and are making progress.

The EEC's delay in resolving the problem of excess beet sugar production in the Community is already seriously affecting the profitability of our UK cane refining operations. The African, Caribbean and Pacific sugar which we refine must not be squeezed out of the UK market by surplus beet sugar.



## BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Beecham comes back on course

of uninterrupted growth at indeed brought to an end in its performance in the suggests that this is only a erration. Profits for the year cent lower at £136.8m on a 11.4 per cent. But that masks profits shortfall at the with recovery to more or less in the second half despite pressure on export margins. Strength of sterling left alone overseas profits on currency

of Beecham ever was course. There were special first half too, not least the quaterly toothpaste launch, in

chemicals trading remains flat ed price competition, piracy of major markets like Iran it there are bright spots too, new injectable anti-biotic has eived in Germany, the United

products (with a contribution the Bovril and Jovan acqui- ar) have experienced rather g and Beecham has managed g prices up, notably in the om, but even in more difficult s Germany.

ability to put up prices in the ult demand conditions and, so s are concerned, against a g rate will be the key to what year.

st's a fairly flat outcome, but res at 114p are attractive for um. Yielding 7.6 per cent on a ch would still be 1.4 times current cost basis: selling at ings and backed by a strong on, they are an excellent e with real growth prospects ide.

only to Thomas Tilling in hating, is once again going But whereas in 1974-5 it times 98 per cent borrowed, goes in with borrowings of r only 18 per cent of share.

Clearly, the timing of last issue, (one-for-five at 57p to as perfect. So was a stream- osals programme that fetched m and contracted the labour 00 to 6,500.

at to February 29 UBM drove charges from £2.8m to £2.5m offits soared 104 per cent to ahead of outside estimates m. A 7.87p a share gross vered 2.2 times.

or the past: this year will e a serious downturn in rials 'business', but only a UBM profits given efficiency come. So, inflation adjusted, may not be covered by

d emerge from recession athed, and the shares at 68p, lay to yield 11.6 per cent, l. Neither Newarhill (8.1 per cent) capital for industry (10.3 < like selling. Both took up tements.

e of lem . . .

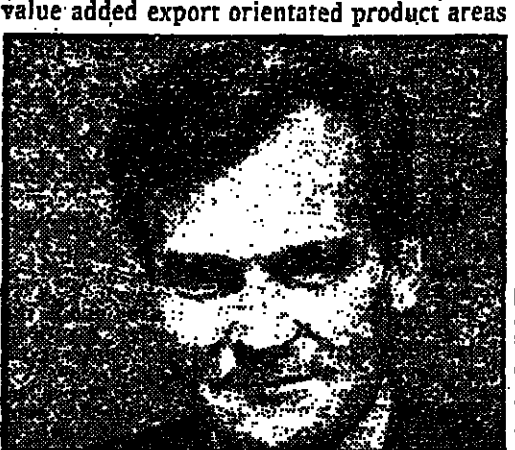
1 pre-tax profits to £68m and dividend: sent Courtaulds' g up 3p to 72p. But although the year to March 31 give a mporary relief to stockmarket errainty still facing the giant dustry are legion.

the problem is illustrated by sure and reorganization costs the line. During the year the om workforce was reduced by is unclear how much further ay have to cut back. Apart ous worldwide recession in

textiles. Courtaulds suffers more than almost anyone from current Government economic policy.

The rise in VAT and subsequent retail destocking was reflected in last year's downturn in trading profit from the consumer products division. High interest rates are painful for the group. Worst of all, the strong pound has hammered margins on £493m worth of exports and encouraged a flood of synthetic fibre imports from the United States.

The problem for Courtaulds is knowing whether to withdraw from relatively low value added export orientated product areas



Mr Christopher Hogg, chairman of Courtaulds.

which may or may not produce a decent return depending on sterling.

Despite a £74m capital spend—less than originally planned—the cash outflow was kept to £23m so the balance sheet remains reasonable.

This is just as well because Courtaulds may be pushed to maintain profits this year. In 1979-80 it only broke even at the pre-tax level under CCA and historic profits only rose because of loss-elimination and progress overseas.

Courtaulds' trading profits are less than 5 per cent of turnover and the further strength of sterling since the group's year end will put even this slender margin under pressure. Against this background the shares need the 17 per cent yield for support.

## ICL Living with the competition

Despite all the usual worries about the tough competition from IBM, the end of preferential public sector purchasing in this country at the end of the year and whether co-operation on a European buying policy will ever see the light of day, ICL is continuing to show that it can live with the big league in the computer industry.

The going has become more difficult, however, in the current year. Although the progressive broadening of the 2900 series is enabling ICL to maintain its market share with volume more than a fifth ahead in the first half, tighter margins and a big rise in interest charges have pared back growth at the pre-tax level to a tenth at £20.5m.

That is well below the group's 20 per cent plus compound growth of the past decade, and even then the outturn has been inflated by £1.1m following an accounting change cutting the depreciation charge.

But it is the external environment rather than ICL's ability which is the main restraining factor. The strength of the pound has squeezed export margins while overseas profits have shrunk when converted back into sterling.

Financing demands are still putting a heavy strain on ICL with interest charges rising a third to £11.4m partly as a result of higher rates but also due to increased use of ECGD finance for exports and increased working capital. The £7.7m costs of the Dukinfield factory closure have been taken below the line cutting retentions from £11.2m to £7.3m.

Clearly much hinges on the exchange rate for the second half but the order book is strong and the new ME29 system has been well received. The 8.6 per cent dividend rise is a little disappointing given the high cover and the fact that ICL is one of the few companies that comes out slightly better on current cost accounting, pointing to a yield of 3.6 per cent at 130p.

ICL still looks capable of making £51m this year where the prospective p/e ratio of 7½ does little justice to the record whatever the uncertainties.

There is a national dilemma over the morals of tax avoidance and tax evasion. We might describe them, sometimes finding avoidance more distasteful than outright evasion; but we equally seem to deplore the methods used by the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise men to overcome this particular variety of theft.

Almost three months ago to the man the Government announced that it was setting up an independent committee to review the enforcement powers of the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise. The committee, said Mr Peter Rees, Minister of State at the Treasury, in a barbed and indeed slightly offensive tone which highlighted the dilemma, should be asked to weigh the need to ensure compliance with the law against the need to avoid excessive burdens on taxpayers.

A further concealed dilemma, of course, is that most of us, on a small scale at least, contribute to the black or hidden economy. There is not an odd job man to be found, or plumber or electrician for that matter, who does not repeat the litany of the self-employed: "But there's a discount for cash" And most people are more than happy to save money and hang being an accessory to this form of tax evasion.

The hidden, social, informal, communal, grey, black, irregular, subterranean or underground economy supports nearly as many definitions and size questions as it does the colourful descriptions. The one embracing perhaps is the one which says that it consists of all those forms of personal reward which do not appear in official audits.

But this is a catch-all definition which, if correctly applied, includes those succulent home grown vegetables, helping the next door neighbour to put up a fence, informal fringe benefits such as use of the office telephone for personal calls and taking home a string of paper-chips, as well as more obvious fiddling, moonlighting and failing to declare all one's income, especially irregularly from casual jobs, to the tax man.

The methodologies range from analysing the gap between national income and expenditure statistics which show, even when adjusted by the CBO, that we spend more than we earn, to, where does it come from?

## Technology

Cowherds are not readily associated with computers. But modern technology is no respecter of the traditional British way of life.

So while we can all rest easy that the muddy farmyard is not about to be overrun immediately by electronic hardware there is no doubt that the ever-falling cost of the microprocessor—which puts a microscopic computer on to a silicon chip—means that the "electronic farm" could soon become economically feasible.

That it is technologically possible is already being demonstrated at the Bridget's Experimental Husbandry Farm (EHF) run by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) near Winchester, Hampshire.

A herd of 260 cows, mainly Friesians and Holsteins, is being used at Bridget's to study how automation and computers can be applied to the dairy herd.

The cow herd is electronically controlled by a transponder which is worn as a collar by each cow. This transmits a signal unique to each cow and recognized by the computer. In this way each animal is individually identified; the level of food it receives is controlled according to the programmed diet. The milk yield is also monitored by the computer in a similar way.

The computer, which is housed in a room adjacent to the dairy, is linked to a display unit in the milk parlour where the herdsmen can call for a number of reports on each animal's diet, condition and yield. Lists of reports are collated as data for the day, the week or the month.

Further reports outline a list of actions that must be taken.

## Age of the programmed cow



Micro-electronics at work at Bridget's Experimental Husbandry Farm, Winchester.

They could include medical treatment, or milk sampling.

Crops have also received the attention of MAFF's agricultural experimenters. Cereals, potatoes, peas and beans are all being studied in an attempt to refine the control of weeds, pests and diseases.

In conjunction with the Meteorological Office, an electronic microprocessor-based crop disease environment monitor (CPDEM) has been developed. Although still at the experimental stage, it could have enormous potential. The device, which could cost in the region of £500—£1,000, measures temperature, humidity and surface wetness every 20 minutes and its resident micro-

processor calculates the risk of any crop disease developing.

Each day weather information and its relationship to disease is monitored. The battery-powered portable device picks up the data from its sensors which can either be placed at strategic points around the farm or in the crop itself. There are 40 Met stations in England and Wales capable of providing data and these could be incorporated into a national system.

Average temperatures during periods of leaf wetness are interpreted as are the daily minimum and maximum temperatures and the times of high humidity. From this information the risk of infection for diseases such as potato blight, apple scab and barley brown rust can be calculated.

The results are shown on a liquid crystal display not unlike that seen on a large calculator. Although a printer capable of providing hard copy or a permanent record, is easily attached to the unit.

Micro-technology is also moving into the basic labours of sowing and reaping. Monitoring and control devices, some of which are commercially available, could revolutionize the basic tools of tractor and combine harvester.

An example is the in-cab monitor. The work rate of a tractor can be calculated by taking a signal generated by an undriven wheel at the front or rear of the tractor and combining this signal with one defining, for example, the width of the spraying equipment. This allows the driver to monitor the rate of spray application.

Combine harvesters, the most common "multi-function machines on any farm today, can also be equipped with highly sophisticated, in-cab, electronic monitoring devices which allow the driver to be constantly aware of his shaft speed, the condition of the grain tank and any grain losses.

On potato harvesters, X-ray and optical sensors are becoming

The Revenue defends its use of the extended power given to it in 1976. The search and seizure rights, for example, has only been used 12 times and some nine cases have come or are before the courts. William Press, a Chinese restaurant chain and others which are subject to "involvement" of millions of pounds of tax lost—and maybe saved.

On the other hand, the Revenue too has a dilemma in respect of tax evasion. It certainly does not want its enforcement powers removed and is only too aware of the problems involved in increasing them. There is the law of diminishing returns to take into account and to further antagonize the public would be counter-effective.

Most tax psychologists inside, and outside the Revenue seem agreed that resentment is a great breeding ground for evasion.

Its five special offices, which know no boundaries within the Revenue's structure, were specially created for looking at areas where the Revenue is at risk. There is some internal debate within the Revenue's own staff and possibly some jealousy at the regional level, and it seems likely that overall Civil Service economies will prevent expansion along this route which has proved most fruitful. In terms of tax recovered alone, it has in four years quadrupled to £20m.

But special offices, success or not, increased powers or not, most people would agree that the Inland Revenue has at the moment a nearly impossible task in policing the black economy.

The best it can do is to demonstrate the perceived effectiveness of its methods. In other words, create a deterrent by taking an example of an industry or tax evasion scheme (such as the lump) and hitting it hard.

It is doubtful whether tax cuts would help a great deal. Bad habits are always the easiest to acquire and most difficult to drop and we have got into the habit of fiddling the tax man. The only remedy which is likely to succeed would be to take many more people out of the tax net than are at present in it.

## Business Diary: BSC's job creator • French bourbon

of Welsh steeling to pick up cheques at the Corporation's own and Port C yesterday and a new one to run its job diary.

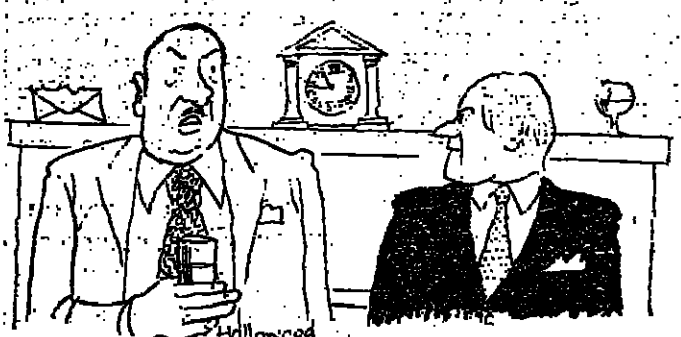
is to become the of BSC. (Indus- years ago to try ew activities and hose areas where has been close- rations.

up Paddy Naylor fit to run his own ing in the same industry willing ght of high in- the chill winds oth Naylor and find themselves of... scope for reverse the tion company of seen one of the operations in re- cially managing targets

t helped create in steel closure target of 5,000, target is 10,000 has clocked up or 2,000.

has wide exper- corporate sector Metal Box, ion Industries, id IBM, said his priorities onfined to creat- nd opportunities

keen to ensure strais which BSC solves with BSC are ones which primers for



"What Europe does not realize is that Britain has already contributed handsomely to the EEC budget by launching the industrial revolution more than two hundred years ago."

• Sometimes it is very easy to feel sorry for the poor tollers of the Advertising Standards Authority who heaver away daily behind Heals in Tottenham Court Road, London

Take, for example, a complaint in the latest ASA bulletin against the mail order firm Aeonics. Part of the basis of the complaint was that Aeonics had advertised a brief case which featured two combination locks with one million permutations.

This, as all O-level students will realize, is perfectly true, because the combined number of possible permutations would be from 000 000 to 999 999.

But, complained two Londoners, the two locks were actually independent, so the actual possible permutations, as far as a would-be thief was concerned, totalled only 2,600. ASA upheld their complaint and Aeonics has had to amend their advertising.

• Urbane and better dressed than the average British business man, Patrick Ricard, chairman of Pernod Ricard, was in London yesterday. At the end of the year, the 35-year-old, quietly imperfect English he makes an unlikely boss of a multinational enterprise but that is the role into which he is being thrust.

The thrusting is being done by the acquisition for US \$97.5m (£41.5m) of Austin Nichols, in the United States, from the Liggett Group. The acquisition came in the midst of the United Kingdom's own Grand Metropolitan's battle for control of Liggett and gave Pernod the look of some sort of anti-British operator keeping Grand Met from the juiciest chunk of Liggett.

"Non," said Ricard. PR started talking to Liggett at the end of 1978, probably the same time the French started talking to the whole thing was just coincidence.

The real point is that PR has run out of growth in France and has been searching overseas for some time. AN, with its "Wild Turkey" bourbon whisky, looks like an ideal opportunity.

It also looks like a way of getting Pernod, hitherto a strictly European drink, into the United States. Britain is the "biggest" market outside France, taking 300,000 cases a year, evidently falling for its slightly sophisticated image. PR is so far uncertain about the image it will project in the United States but is convinced it is the place to be.

"Ah oui," said Ricard looking apprehensively at his hairdresser.

• Thomas Cook, a big name in the travel business but a minnow in the package tour trade, has just announced its winter holiday prices which, for change, includes some reductions on last year's rates.

Cook's prices next winter are, on average, 12 per cent higher but the company is keen to point out that, for example, a seven-day holiday to the Punta Negra Hotel in Mallorca is, on certain dates, £12 cheaper than last year.

The main reason is that at last Spanish hoteliers have realized that with their 60 per cent price increases to tour operators in the last three years, they are in danger of pricing themselves out of the market. Half of Britain's four million package holidaymakers still go to Spain, but growing numbers are being attracted to Greece, Portugal, Italy and the doubtful delights of Miami.

Who said the publishing world was on its last legs? Virgin Books, the imprint of record label king Richard Branson, has just signed up the American new wave poet and journalist John Stephen Fink to write the definitive version of the role of the chicken in cinema. Fink flies to Los Angeles next week to interview several leading directors and the publisher's chapters will uncover for the first time such topics as chickens and cinema, sex, chickens in relation to war, and chickens and society, says Virgin Books managing director Maxim Jakubowski. Before joining Virgin, Jakubowski was, significantly, European vice-president of Continental Foods.

David Hewson

## Warren Plantation Holdings Limited

### 1979 HIGHLIGHTS

- \* Dividends increased by 21% to 10p per share.
- \* Pre-tax profits have improved over 400% in last five years.
- \* Joseph Mason earnings double to £1.6 million.
- \* Indonesia rubber and oil palm contribution up by 78%.

Summary of group results (£'000s) to 31 December		
	1979	1978
Turnover	29,250	22,699
Profit before taxation	6,787	5,800
Profit after taxation	3,071	2,821
Earnings per share	32.79p	30.92p
Dividend per share	10.00p	8.25p
Return on capital employed	33.80%	30.52%



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## Blue chip results produce a small rally

Favourable trading statements from several blue chip companies were enough to produce a small technical rally in the market yesterday.

The session began again on a nervous note as dealers awaited full-year figures from Courtaulds and Baxters. Prices drifted lower in quiet trading throughout the morning as investors looked anxiously for some kind of encouragement after the state of gloomy economic forecasts that had plagued the market all week.

It arrived shortly after mid-morning with the results from Courtaulds, which were a lot better than most analysts had expected and gave the shares a 3p boost to 252p. Further encouragement came soon after with figures from Baxters which were also adjudged to be satisfactory.

As a result the technical rally which had been forecast all week by most jobbers arrived—but only just. However, mixed in with a bit of bear closing the index managed to close 1.2 at 417.8 after being 0.7 down at midday.

Wednesday's hangover continued in gifts where profit-taking and softening in sterling all went to push prices lower in general. In longer sellers saw falls of between 1½ and 2½ with most issues closing at the bottom.

At the shorter end of the market, the results from Baxters, which were a small rally in late afternoon, following a nervous start, leaving rises of about 1½ to 2½ on overnight levels.

Leading industrials had a better session than of late with a rise of 5p in Unilever at 416p, while gains of 2p were seen in ICI at 352p, Glaxo at 184p and

Rank at 174p. Only Fisons, in a thin market, resisted the trend falling 5p to 252p.

But it continued to be trading statements which dominated the day's proceedings. A loss at the

Berkeley Exploration appears to have struck it rich in the North Sea. Drilling on its block 15/30 discovered hydro-carbons at the cretaceous level with two independent sources confirming oil at the Jurassic level. Yesterday they climbed 5p to 193p with a statement expected to be issued within 10 days.

Interim stage and no dividend saw Thomas Borthwick fall 7p to a new "low" of 36p, while a profits setback wiped 5p from

Bunning at 34p. 2p from Exel at 159p and 3p from Proprietor's of Hay's Wharf at 155p.

Interim figures from ICL did not disappoint, but the shares slipped 1p to 130p. But better-than-expected performances added 4p to Sangers at 57p, 4p to Capper Neill at 55p and a similar amount to United Builders at 68p.

In drinks, interim profits from Greenall Whitley boosted the shares 6p to 185p, as Buckley's Brewery edged ahead 1p to 47p following full-year figures. But profit-taking clipped 3p from Bass at 215p in the wake of interim statements earlier in the week. Short-term working also left a cloud hanging over Distillers which dipped 3p to 187p.

Tate & Lyle again suffered from its disappointing trading statement earlier in the week, losing another 4p at 122p as Caravans International recovered 1p of earlier losses at 34p.

Spring Grove lost another 3p at 81p following the chairman's warning on Wednesday that Bred Chemicals 10p to 132p and Ladbroke 2p to 139p. But Coral Leisure improved 2p following its AGM although Richards & Wallington was not so lucky tumbling 14p to 37p ahead of its own meeting.

The recent cash-catch and ensuing comment and little for Brown & Jackson, another 14p softer at 125p.

Profit-taking after a long run of bid speculation, left Robert-

sons Foods 6p lower at 113p and Polly Peck 2p easier at 50p.

In oils, the majors came in for further selling pressure as the account drew to a close with most attention focused on the more speculative second liners. BP fell another 6p to

Rumours of another large find echoed round the market following the Lasmo AGM yesterday. Drilling of the group's block 3.3 in the Ninian Field, of which it holds 30 per cent, continues ahead of schedule and appears full of promise. The shares rose 23p to 659p.

332p with Ultramar in close attendance at 338p. Only Shell up 2p at 376p could buck the trend.

Disappointment with the final drilling report from Humbly left Capel 5p off at 128p with Candecora 9p down at 135p. Strata Oil was a little luckier with its gas find which pushed the shares up 8p to 31p. But the news elsewhere was a little duller. Tricentral fell 5p to 33p, as Premier climbed another 4p to 91p, following the bullish AGM from Lasmo in which it has an interest.

Electricals came in for another tough session with BICC falling 3p to 109p after a comment on margins as GEC slipped 1p to 345p, still reflecting fears over exports.

Equity turnover on May 23, was £96.77m (13.781 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Lasmo, Shell, RTZ, Premier, ICI, Courtaulds, BAT, Unilever, Marks & Spencer, Unilever, Allied Breweries, Beecham, BHP and BP.

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int of Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Henry Ansbacher (F)	—	0.81(0.40)	0.77(0.54)	—	—	—
Becham (F)	1,028(923)	136.8(144.0)	12.4(13.2)	3.24(3.01)	21.8	6.12(5.4)
Borthwick (I)	297(978.0)	139.8(146.0)	12.4(13.2)	5.62(5.23)	—	—
Buckley's Brewery (F)	5.0(7.2)	1.0(0.80)	5.7(5.0)	2.61(2.3)	—	2.35(1.97)
Brumming Grp (F)	36.0(28.4)	0.55(0.76)	1.1(1.16)	1.45(2.34)	—	4.02(—)
Coalite (F)	335.0(279.0)	19.8(17.2)	19.5(16.15)	—	4/8	12.3(10.2)
Courtaulds (F)	1,819(1,681)	68.1(64.0)	14.0(13.4)	5.67(5.57)	25.7	12.23(12.23)
J. Causton (I)	7.0(6.0)	0.7(0.50)	—	0.78(0.75)	3.7	—
Capper Neill (F)	97.2(89.8)	5.0(5.5)	14.1(16.2)	2.71(3.01)	10.7	4.2(3.18)
G. Ewer (I)	14.0(11.1)	0.31(0.27)	1.1(1.02)	1.0(0.9)	—	—
Exchange Teleg (F)	1.1(1.2)	0.1(0.1)	0.1(0.1)	2.54(4.03)	—	—
Greenwall Whitley (I)	88.4(79.4)	8.2(6.61)	1.9(1.728)	3.0(1.53)	18.7	—
ICI (I)	20.1(18.4)	2.0(1.84)	12.2(11.92)	0.95(0.87)	15.7	—
Int Paint (F)	240.0(217.0)	0.0(0.027)	15.5(13.34)	2.18(1.86)	6.8	3.05(2.62)
Ed Jones Grp (F)	3.3(3.1)	0.02(0.027)	—	ND(ND)	—	—
Ladin Samaria (F)	—	9.8(8.3)	35.4(29.9)	8.0(6.0)	22.1	—
L. J. L. (F)	16.3(14.9)	1.3(1.0)	10.9(9.64)	1.90(1.86)	22.7	3.0(2.3)
Prop Hay's Wharf (I)	39.9(30.6)	3.0(2.2)	12.4(11.59)	2.58(1.72)	—	—
Philip Hill Invest (F)	—	8.4(6.7)	5.9(4.5)	3.9(—)	4.8	5.5(4.7)
Priest Marquis (I)	0.49(0.45)	0.02(0.01)	4.9(5.5)	—	—	—
Pyramind Grp (F)	115.1(99.2)	1.02(0.24)	4.9(5.5)	2.2(2.18)	—	2.8(2.7)
Sangers Group (F)	239.3(266.7)	1.12(1.2)	12.23(12.62)	4.58(4.58)	1.10	6.38(6.38)
Warren Plantations	29.2(22.6)	6.7(5.8)	32.7(30.9)	10.0(8.25)	15.7	—
Youngs Brewery (F)	20.5(19.1)	1.5(1.6)	22.3(22.9)	2.2(1.8)	—	4.3(3.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News are shown on gross basis. To establish Gross multiply net dividend by 1.22. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. —=loss. 1=8 months.

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pound per share. Elsewhere in Business News are shown net of tax on pound per share. Gross profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net of tax. — = loss.

## Coalite increases final as profits advance

By Michael Prest  
Coalite, the fuel, vehicle and distribution group, pushed pre-tax profits for the year to the end of March up by 15.2 per cent from £17.8m to £20.5m. The final dividend was raised by 25 per cent to 3.66p gross.

Turnover rose somewhat faster, from £278m to £335m. But while trading profits were up by just 12.8 per cent to £19.9m, the pre-tax figure helped by a sharp increase in net interest receivable to £387,000. The favourable interest figure reflects Coalite's combination of relatively low borrowings and sizable cash balances.

In 1977 Coalite acquired 103p.

Charringtons, the fuel distributor, Pretax profits in 1976, before the acquisition, were £8.8m. Since then demand for Coalite's smokeless fuel product, has fallen and risen again.

Final dividend raises the payout for the full year to 4.99p gross against 4.38p in 1979. Earnings per share rose from 16.15p to 19.93p. But a higher dividend commitment of £2.64m compared with £2.26m means that the holding company's retained profit was £4.57m against £4.83m.

The shares closed 1p up at 103p.

## Briefly

Henry Ansbacher Holdings: Pretax profits for year to March 31 doubled to £214,000 against £107,000. Board remains fully confident about group prospects.

Warren Plantations Holdings: Turnover for 1979, £29.2m (£22.6m). Pretax profits, £6.7m (£5.8m). Total assets, £11.5m (£10.9m). Dividend up from 11.2p to 14.2p.

Crystalline (Holdings): Sales for half-year to March 31, £7.53m (£6.66m). Pretax profits, £554,000 (£398,000).

Imperial Group expects to complete its takeover of Howard Johnson of the United States in the week starting June 16.

Guinness Peat Group confirms that Air Canada has acquired a 29.3 per cent holding in Guinness Peat Aviation. Shannon-based aircraft leasing and financing company. Air Canada's total investment is (Irish) £3.7m (US \$7.7m).

International Paint: The Courtaulds subsidiary improved profits for the tenth successive year on the back of a strong rise in volume sales. Both turnover and profit rose by 6 per cent to £240m and £20.4m respectively. Net interest receivable was four-fifths higher at £1.27m. The year's gross dividend has been raised by 15 per cent to 4.35p.

Double Eagle: The issue of 3m shares in oil exploration company, Double Eagle Energy & Resources, at £3.00 was oversubscribed. Double Eagle is an associate of Warrior Resources and is principally concerned with the issue of British and European institutional investors. According to Messrs. E. & C. the Canadian stockbrokers who managed the issue, this was the largest financing of this kind ever made on the Vancouver stock exchange and raised £9m. (3.5m).

Pyramid Group (Publishers): Turnover for 1979, £14.1m (£13.36m in 1978). Pretax profits, £2.13m (£2.05m). Total dividend, gross, 4p, plus special dividend of 5p gross (compared with 4p gross in 1978). Earnings per share, before extraordinary item, 4.9p (5.5p) and after extraordinary item, 8.8p (9.5p).

Buckley's Brewery: Turnover for year to March 29, £5.0m (£4.79m). Pretax profits, £1.02m (£809,000). Total gross dividend raised from 2.85p to 3.35p.

Young and Co's Brewery: Turnover for year to March 31, £20.5m (£19.18m). Pretax profits, £1.54m (£1.44m). Total gross dividend raised from 5.14p to 6.14p.

Wherway, Watson Holdings: Board estimates that as a result of the steel strike, the reduction in profit for 1979-80 is of the order of £250,000. Pretax profits indicated at about £150,000.

St. Joseph Causton & Sons: Turnover for year to March 31, £7.02m (£6.04m). Pretax profits, £502,000 (£351,000). Interim payment unchanged.

Bunning Group: Because of excessively high interest rates pretax profits fell from £78,146 at March 1979, to £58,247 at March 1980, in spite of a 27 per cent increase in turnover to £26.02m.

Costain Group has bought Consolidated X-Ray Service Corp., Dallas, Texas, Cost \$3.2m, and a further sum, not exceeding \$700,000, is payable within 12 months for year to 30 next are known. For first nine months, turnover of Consolidated \$9m, and profit, before tax, \$900,000.

George Ewer: Turnover for half-year to March 31, £14.06m (£11.1m). Pretax profits, £312,000 (£270,000). Interim dividend doubled to 1.42p gross. Second-half profits will benefit from interest savings brought about by fall in borrowings following sales of properties for just under £1.4m.

Thermo-Skylights: An agreement has been signed by Thermo-Skylights and Airline Development whereby the two companies will merge. The merger will be effected by Thermo-Skylights, an associate of Mac-based quoted company, acquiring Airship for Thermo-Skylights' ordinary shares and cash.

## Sangers Group profits fall by £1m

By Our Financial Staff  
As Mr George Robinson, the new chairman of pharmaceutical wholesaler Sangers Group, forecast in November, pretax profits to February 29, 1980, were almost half 1979's £2.17m, level, at £1.12m against £2.17m.

Sales rose from £98.2m to £115.1m.

The dip was caused by tough competition in the industry after the end of resale price maintenance last year. Interest costs up £403,000 to £639,000 did not help.

Sangers' drastic rationalization of its pharmaceutical wholesaling interests is now completed and the full cost has been charged to the 1979-80 results as an extraordinary item of £640,000. This clears the debt for the current year, which will show an extraordinary credit of £250,000 from a court settlement in Sangers' favour, and any profits from the sale of surplus buildings.

After a £160,000 tax credit and the extraordinary item, the group's attributable profit of £640,000 allows a maintained dividend for the year, costing £607,000. The yield from the 9.1p gross dividend is 16.0 per cent with the shares at 57p.

Mr Anthony Godman, finance director, says the maintained dividend is a sign of the group's confidence now, although pharmaceutical wholesaling remains highly competitive.

The retail optics side is going well, and will have £2m spent on it this year. Photographic wholesaling now makes a "significant" contribution to group profits.

Saga plan to enter leasing

By Our Financial Staff  
At a time when others regard industrial leasing as high-risk business, particularly since the last Budget reduced its attractions, cash-rich Saga Holidays has decided to venture into it. It aims to have contracts worth £2m by its year-end next month. Saga, which came to the market in March 1978, sells British and cruise holidays to the overseas market. Advance payments for holiday deposits and provided roughly three-quarters of £10.5m total cash on deposit as of June 30, 1979. The income from that produced £678,000 of the group's £1.15m interim profit at the end of December.

Saga always ends up paying the full 52 per cent corporation tax rate, and it is in an attempt to reduce this that it is now going into leasing. The cost of the assets it will have to buy in order to lease them out will be allowable against tax. Once leased, the plan is to make the maintenance, insurance and related costs of the equipment the responsibility of the lessee.

Saga intends its customers to be "prime UK industrial companies" and contracts will range from three to five years. If the venture is successful, it will be developed "broadly in line with the company's profitability."

Bejerinvest/Cayvenham

President of Bejerinvest has announced that acquisition of Felix from Cayvenham had been completed. He also said that Bejerinvest and Lasmo are arranging to introduce Bejerinvest free shares on the London Stock Exchange. The introduction will take place at end of next month.

## Coral negotiating sale of hotels

By Catherine Gunn  
The Coral Leisure group is close to selling a controlling stake in its Centre Hotels subsidiary to "an international hotel group", which would also take on the management of the hotels. The Old Kentucky restaurant chain is not included in the deal.

Negotiations continued after the group's annual meeting yesterday, at which Mr Nicholas Coral, the chairman, stepped carefully round the issue of the group's challenged casino licences: explained a £200,000 golden handshake to Sir Fred Pontin; and spoke of contingency plans should the group's licences be lost. No details were given.

The loss of the licences would cost the group some £10m in profits — compared with a £31.1m group total in 1979. The Metropolitan Police and the Gaming Board are seeking the cancellation of the four London licences, and the Gaming Board is objecting to the renewal of the provincial ones. Three of the London licence hearings are scheduled for July 7. Some other licence hearings have been postponed until later.

The police returned the accounting records of Coral Casinos (UK) only last week. Their absence since early November led to a qualification of the 1979 accounts by the auditors who were re-appointed yesterday.

The hotel deal is part of a drive to reduce group borrowings.

## BICC doubts on second half

At yesterday's annual meeting of BICC, Sir Raymond Pennock, the chairman, warned shareholders that in the last few weeks there had been a sharp decline in the level of United Kingdom business and a narrowing of margins both at home and abroad. "These factors are expected to affect adversely our performance in the second half of the year," he said. For the first half, however, the board remains confident that the results will be "satisfactory."

First-half progress at Hay's Wharf

On turnover up from £30.6m to £39.9m, pretax profits of The Proprietors of Hay's Wharf expanded from £2.26m to £2.99m in the half-year to March 31. As predicted at the time of the rights issue last July, the interim payment is being boosted from 2.45p to 3.68p gross. The board reports that in the second half-year there are signs that there will be a "real" demand for those group companies in storage, distribution and bottling. In the longer-term, earnings should benefit from the current capital expenditure programme and from disposals of low-yielding assets.

Oil revenue boost for Charterhouse Group

At the annual meeting of the Charterhouse Group, Mr Nigel Mobbs, the chairman, reported: "Despite somewhat pessimistic business conditions, I am pleased to be able to report that the group's results for the first three months of the current year have exceeded expectations and, therefore, I feel confident that, subject to no unforeseen circumstances, the group looks forward to a better year for profits in 1980 which should again be materially assisted by increased oil revenues even though such profits are more highly taxed than other profits. The oil investments of the group are an important element in the group's present and future prosperity." Charterhouse intends to obtain a listing for Charterhouse Petroleum Development in the summer in a manner that will enable the company to be further developed to the overall benefit of the Charterhouse Group and its shareholders by retaining between 40 and 49 per cent of

CN International and Capper Pipe Service achieving record results.

Factory-based companies in the group were hit by a general downturn in activity and the board comments: "Every opportunity is being taken to re-shape operations and to take advantage of the changing pattern of demand."

Below the line, distributable profits came out at £4.2m, against £4.7m last time and retained profits at £3m against £3.9m. Earnings per share thus fell from 18.28p to 14.47p.

The final dividend of 3p gross, makes a total for the year of 6p, against 4.624p last time.

The shares rose 4p to 53p, to yield 11.3 per cent with a p/e ratio of 2.9 on stated earnings.

## Greenall Whitley tops £8m midway

By Peter Wilson-Smith  
Warrington brewer, Greenall Whitley, pleased the market with a 26 per cent increase in profits to £3.29m in the half year to March 28.

Greenall reports an increase in beer volume during the period—turnover rose by 11 per cent to £58.4m—and profits margins have also expanded. Before depreciation and interest they rose from 14.1 to 15.2 per cent.

Pretax profits were struck after charging £413,000 more at £2.22m for repairs to properties and depreciation up from £1.46m to £1.96m. But the results have benefited from the fall in net interest charges of more than a quarter to £967,000.

Greenall took advantage of a strong cash position to repay £5m of medium-term loans, which accounts for the drop. The group has since repaid a further £4m of loans.

Tax took £3.06m, compared with £2.38m, and earnings per ordinary share rose from 7.28p to 9.11p. The interim dividend on the ordinary shares is 4.2p gross and 0.86p on the "A" ordinary. The group will not pay a second interim dividend as it did in 1978-79, but forecasts a final dividend which will leave the year's total up by at least 19 per cent.

Although the board has been encouraged by the results from all the company's activities, Greenall warns that the excessive dip increase in the last Budget, combined with other inflationary pressure on prices, may well curb demand for some products in the short term.

After the results the shares rose to 186p

## Borthwick passes interim after losing nearly £1

By Philip Robinson  
International meat trader Thomas Borthwick, which went public four years ago, has plunged sharply into the red and postponed any half-time payout to shareholders.

As Britain's largest meat company revealed that six months' earnings to the end of March had fallen from a profit of £5.6m to a loss of £92,000, its shares dropped 7p to an all-time low of 36p, well below par value. Turnover rose 6 per cent to £297m.

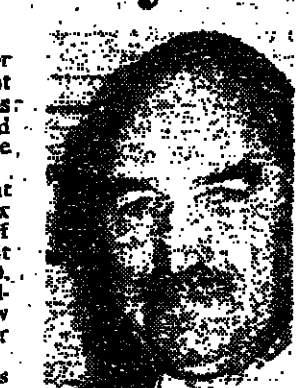
Dr Bullen, the chairman, is making no prediction about the full year, but says that whatever happens it is likely to be disappointing.

Borthwick is a highly geared company and is now concentrating more attention on reducing overheads. It is trimming staff at the international headquarters in London's Priory House, cutting 100 jobs and closing some premises on the United Kingdom meat slaughtering and processing side, selling the loss-making catering business Thwaites & Marthens and hopes to further reduce borrowings which in the 12 months to March came down 8 per cent from £107m to £99m.

Borthwick's problems in the first half are blamed almost entirely on the United States meat market where it sells about 17 per cent of total products.

On February 1, four months into the current year, Dr Bullen told shareholders that first quarter results were a little ahead of target and there was every indication of a satisfactory year.

On March 4 the bottom



Dr Bill Bullen, chairman Thomas Borthwick

dropped out of the States beef market. Cheaper hogs and poultry in the United States and meat producers' stocks in the face of interest rates combined 30 cents a pound from its beef prices to a three- of 108 cents, just at Borthwick's was building stocks in Australia and Zealand ready for a swing of the cattle see

The market collapse looked to have cost Borthwick carried two-thirds costs in the first half a carry the remainder second half.

Dr Bullen says that the performance of the United is crucial to the results, and the only factor is that interest rates have a sharp.

On March 4 the bottom

## Open Letter to the Shareholders of George Ewer &amp; Co. Limited ("Ewer")

Ewer shareholders will by now have received Mr Ewer's letter of 23rd May; and, perhaps, may have obtained a copy of the offer document for Eastern Tractors (Holdings) Limited ("Tractors").

There are a number of questions about the Tractors' deal that may need answering.

1. Mr Ewer refers to our being critical of Tractors' 1979 profit of £10,369. We are even more critical to see that the figure attributable to shareholders for the year was a LOSS of £34,000. Yet this doesn't emerge in Mr Ewer's letter. WHY NOT?
2. Mr Ewer's letter refers vaguely to better things in store. He writes: "As a result of the purchase we believe that the Ewer Group will be more broadly based with greater profit potential." WHY DID HE NOT TELL HIS SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BORROWINGS OF TRACTORS, WHICH THE EWER GROUP WOULD TAKE ON BOARD. These, at 31st August, 1979, were WELL OVER £2m. Furthermore, Tractors is, by its Acting Chairman's own admission, sparsely capitalised, since he states that "in the event that Eastern Tractors remains an independent company, your Directors would not be able to recommend a dividend in respect of the year ended 31st August, 1979". As it is, under Ewer's friendly umbrella, dividends totalling £61,000 are being paid out.
3. Ewer's offer for Tractors is conditional on, amongst other things, the passing of various special resolutions by Tractors. Such matters normally require 21 days' notice of meeting. In this case, however, special arrangements have been laid to hold the meeting at short notice. Friday, the 30th May. WHY THE HASTE? IS THE EWER BOARD AIMING TO GET THIS DEAL DONE BEFORE THE SHAREHOLDERS HAVE HAD THE CHANCE TO EXPRESS THEIR VIEWS ON COWIE'S OFFER? Have they forgotten that our higher offer of 55p per Ewer share, now before the shareholders, depends upon the Tractors' deal lapsing?
4. THE SIGNIFICANT FEATURE OF THE TRACTORS' DEAL — TO WHICH MR EWER MAKES NO REFERENCE, AT ALL — IS ITS DILUTING EFFECT UPON THE EARNINGS AND PERCENTAGE OWNERSHIP OF PRESENT EWER SHAREHOLDERS.

We thought at the time of its announcement that the Tractors' deal was a poor one for Ewer shareholders. Having seen the documents, we now regard it as appalling and we urge the Board of Ewer to consult their shareholders before closing the offer for Tractors.

Tom Cowie, Chairman

The Board of Cowie has taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and that no material facts have been omitted and all of them jointly and severally accept responsibility for the accuracy of the information relating to Ewer and Tractors and to ensure that it has been correctly derived from published sources.

## S&amp;C THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

## Floating Rate Unsecured Capital Notes 1986

For the six months from 1st June 1980 to 30th November 1980 the above mentioned Notes will carry an interest rate of 17% per annum.

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.







ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 12. Dealings End, Today 5 Comango Day, June 2. Settlement Day, June 3  
(Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days)

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1979-80 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E				1979-80 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E			
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>				<b>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL</b>				<b>FINANCIAL TRUSTS</b>				<b>INSURANCE</b>				<b>PROPERTY</b>			
ABORTS	Each	1979-1980	3994	13,820.14,370	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7
ABORTS	Each	1979-1980	3994	13,820.14,370	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7
ABORTS	Each	1979-1980	3994	13,820.14,370	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7
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ABORTS	Each	1979-1980	3994	13,820.14,370	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7
ABORTS	Each	1979-1980	3994	13,820.14,370	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7
ABORTS	Each	1979-1980	3994	13,820.14,370	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7
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ABORTS	Each	1979-1980	3994	13,820.14,370	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82	8.7
ABORTS	Each	1979-1980	3994	13,820.14,370	124	13.82	8.7	124	13.82										











## PERSONAL CHOICE



plays the mystified Supt Rafferty in Turtle's (TV, 9.00)

be prepared to argue with anyone who said that it is the most original playwright television has ever seen. From Heaven, for example, came from above that usually found in TV drama that there compare it with. Tonight Potter's award-winning member Hills is shown on BBC 2 at 9.40. It was C last year and was judged the best single play Academy of Film and Television Arts. The play is Country summer's day in 1943 and all the children—but they are played by adults, such as Helen Mirren, Robin Ellis and John Bird. It is an idea that could have been ridiculous, like it compulsive, disturbing viewing.

ing controversy over the death of Blair Peach, the subject of The London Programme (11.00). The programme looks again at the light of this week's inquest verdict of adventure and also of new allegations that the teen whitewashed.

use the cliché, a star-studded cast in this i-Fi Theatre production of Turgenev's Fathers and 1, 3.02 (stereo). John Castle plays Bazarov, the Michael Cochrane is Arkady, the friend whom he y. Also appearing are Ann Bell, Maurice Denham, and Patrick Troughton.

series The Sun Trap reaches its last episode (11.20). To say that it has been disappointing. In the constant search for novelty in edy, this was one idea that proved to be incapable, no matter how hard the writer, David Nobbs, see some notable acting talent wasted.

SYMBOLS MEAN: STEREO; \*BLACK AND WHITE;

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: The Tay Estuary. 7.05 Novel Frontiers. 7.30 Molecular Rearrangements. Closedown at 7.55.  
10.40 International Cricket: England against the West Indies for the Prudential Trophy in a 55-over match. Closedown at 12.50 pm.  
1.15 News and weather.  
1.30 Camberwick Green: Puppet series.  
1.45 Cricket.  
3.55 Play School: Today's story in Kate and Sam Go Out, by Michael and Joanna Cole.  
4.20 Baggy Pants and the Nitwits: In a Haunting Experience and Gentle Moan (r).  
4.40 The Red Hand Gang: Episode—the members of the gang pretend to be ghosts.  
5.10 In the Line with Lesley: Lesley Judd and 50 children meet Christopher Timothy star of All Creatures Great and Small.  
5.35 The Wombles (r).  
5.40 News with Richard Whitmore.  
5.55 Nationwide.  
7.00 It's a Knockout: The competing towns are North Down, Coleraine and Strabane.

## BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: The Villa Farnesina. 7.05 Computers—Art and Architecture. 7.30 Materials Under Stress. Closedown at 7.55.  
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1 at 3.55. Closedown at 11.30.  
1.40 pm International Cricket: England versus the West Indies (see also BBC 1).  
6.55 The Colliers' Crusade: Some fine Landseer and other paintings about the experiences of the Welsh contingent fighting on

## ITV

7.50 Citizen Smith: Out of jail, Wolfe and his friends in the Tooting Popular Front discover that things have changed.  
8.30 The Sun Trap: I don't know whether Citizen Smith is designed to be a warm-up for this dull sitcom, but if it is, it doesn't work.  
8.50 Points of View with Barry Took.  
9.00 News with Richard Baker. Weekend weather.  
9.25 Starkey and Hanch: Repeat of the one in which our two heroes are involved in the rough world of wrestling.  
10.15 Kase: Repeat of the episode about the fortune-teller and her parrot, with Paul Greenwood as the apocalyptic (to some, no doubt) PC Penrose.  
10.35 News and weather.  
10.50 Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush: 1957 film based on the Hunter Davies novel about girl-mad scientist Jamie McGregor and the gap between fantasy and reality. Very Sixties.



Camilla Blair helps out Jimmy Turk in Winner Takes All (ITV, 7.00)

the Republican side during the Spanish Civil War.  
7.25 News with subtitles for the hard of hearing.  
7.35 Gardeners' World: Moab, while, back at Clark's Farm.  
8.00 Robbie: A film about Robert Forster and about Sir Charles Fort.  
8.30 The Royal Academy Summer Exhibition: Chat show where Russell Harry goes all arty and pretends to be a painter. R. Summer, with the help of amateur painters Beryl Bainbridge, Clive Dunn and others.  
9.00 Jimmy Turk: Now you'll see a little and listen to some of the international country music festival. They could have said Come to Marlboro Country: I suppose, the super-acting of Patricia Richardson, Dennis Potter in a comic role, and 10.35 Newsnight.  
10.30 The Outer Limits: David McCallum pops up in an episode entitled The Sixth Flamer, which deals with what would be thought of as genetic engineering.

## Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Wales: 7.30 p.m. News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 3.00 News. 3.30 News. 4.00 News. 4.30 News. 5.00 News. 5.30 News. 6.00 News. 6.30 News. 7.00 News. 7.30 News. 8.00 News. 8.30 News. 9.00 News. 9.30 News. 10.00 News. 10.30 News. 11.00 News. 11.30 News. 12.00 News. 12.30 News. 1.00 News. 1.30 News. 2.00 News. 2.30 News. 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